Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 28—NO. 8962. PORTLAND, OREGON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO

Portland Trust Com
OF OREGON,
69 Third Street, Ainsworth
Acts as general agent, trustee, or attorney
Money to loan and advances made on
Holds property in trust and cares for the
Assumes the general care of real estate
Pays taxes, assessments and insurance
Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable
Receipts for and safely keeps wills
Acts as registrar and transfer agent
All trust funds are kept separate

The Oregon National B
OF PORTLAND.
(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank)
CAPITAL PAID IN,
Transacts a General Banking Business
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable
VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President
GEO. B. MARKLE
D. F. SHERMAN, Cashier
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer,
Judge E. D. Shattuck,
Hon. Richard Williams,
Van B. DeLashmutt,
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.

Merchants National
PORTLAND, OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING
SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.
DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE in Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, and all the principal cities of Europe, Hong Kong.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

Commercial National
OF PORTLAND,
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco and all points throughout the northwest.
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities of Hong Kong.
Collections Receive Prompt

London and San Franc
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve
Head Office, 22 Old Broad St.
This Bank transacts a General Banking business; makes loans, discounts commercial and travelers' credits in any city in the world.
Portland Branch,
W. MACKINTOSH

Ladd & Tilton,
Transact a General Banking
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, and in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London,

Bank of British Col
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Paid-up Capital
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London
Branches—Portland, San Francisco

The Portland Savings
OF PORTLAND, OR.
S. W. cor. Second and Washington
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
Loans made on real or personal security.
Acts as Trustee for individuals, estates pending litigation or settlement

Portland National
Transacts a General Banking
ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued
WILLIAM REID,
R. LOWE

First National
OF PORTLAND,
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings
2 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits
Three months, 4 per cent
Six months,
Nine months,
One Year

LOANED ON MORTGAGE
$7,597,721 in 11 Years

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, from mercury; contains only pure vegetable ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS

WEAK MEN
PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

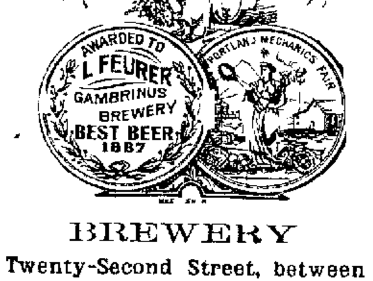
BURGESS AND BEHLING.
No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,
Merchant Tailors.

HEALTHY BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.
HENRY WEINHARD'S
Lager Beer Brewery.
The largest and most favorably known in the northwest.
Superior facilities for shipping in Car Lots,
PROMPT ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.

NAPHTALY KOHN CHARLES KOHN
CHAS. KOHN & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants,
No. 44 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of
PERUVIAN BITTERS. PH. BEST MILWAUKEE BEER.
DELBECK & CO. DELMONICO CHAMPAGNES.

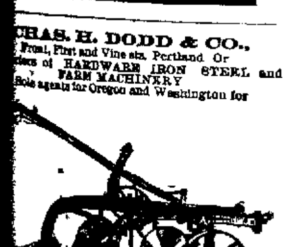
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wine & Spirit Merchants,
Front St Portland, Or.
AGENTS—
PRIVATE BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO. (MILWAUKEE WIS.)
ARCADIAN SPRING MINERAL WATER, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN
EXPORT PILSNER BOTTLED BEER.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE (yellow label).

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.
PAINTS OILS GLASS VARNISHES BRUSHES
WORKS,
PORTLAND OREGON.



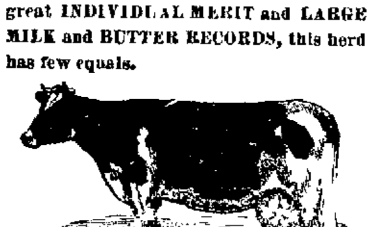
Gambrinus Beer.
HIGHEST PREMIUM
AWARDED TO L. FEURER GAMBRINUS BREWERY BEST BEER 1887
BREWERY
Twenty-Second Street, between B and F.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO.,
Front, First and Vine sts. Portland Or
Dealers of HARDWARE IRON STEEL and FARM MACHINERY
Sole agents for Oregon and Washington for



DEERE'S NEW DEAL PLOWS,
Double or Triple Furrow They are so simple and so near absolute perfection that those who see them or see them work cannot say enough in praise.
Also sole agents for Deere's Gang, Sulky Walking Plows, Buckeye Press, Grain Drills, Disk Harrows, Deere's Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows and we keep on full assortment of Buggies, Phaetons and Spring Wagons.
Send for Special Price Lists and Catalogue

HOLSTEIN-FRISIANS.
175 Head.
For animals of CHOICE BREEDING, great INDIVIDUAL MERIT and LARGE MILK and BUTTER RECORDS, this herd has few equals.



RELIANCE STOCK FARM
Islinours, Fillmore county, Minn.
Send for Records and Prices
(Mention this paper)

FREE TO ALL
COX'S NEW CATALOGUE OF Seeds FOR 1888
Our New Catalogue for 1888, mailed free on application contains description and prices of Vegetable, Flower, Grass, Clover, Tree and Fruit Seeds, Australian Tree and Shrub Seeds, Fruits and Trees and Flower Seeds Fruit Trees and Novelties introduced in Europe and the U S
THOS. A. COX & CO,
411, 413, 415 Sansome st., San Francisco

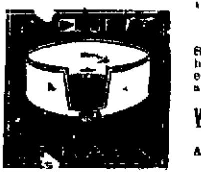
EXIT
Paper Cigarettes.
SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
Absolutely pure, hand-made and tobacco of choicest quality.
For sale everywhere Five in a package for 5 cents. Try them.
ROSENFELD & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS
Portland, Oregon.

JOHN BARRETT
Importer and Dealer in
Plumbers', Gas & Steam-Fitters' Supplies
Gas Fixtures, Mantels, Grates and Tiles
Iron Pipe, Hose, Rubber Packing, Flax and Asbestos Packing; Globe, Angle and Gate Valves and Fittings, all sizes, from one eighth to eight inches diameter
Agent for Nathan & Dreyfus HANDY INJECTOR UBRICATOR, the GRESHAM INJECTOR & HOCKER'S WORTHINGTON DUPLEX PATENT STEAM PUMPS
42 First and 28 Ash Sts.

Republican State Central Committee.
A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon is hereby called to be held at the office of the Chairman in the city of Portland on Wednesday, the 22d of February 1888 at 11 o'clock A M, for the purpose of selecting the time and place for holding the State Convention and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee. A full attendance is requested.
JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman
Portland, January 12, 1888

FULL UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Enlarged and strengthened Full particulars sent free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUY THE FAMOUS Warner's Coraline WILL NEVER BREAK
MAYER, STROUSE & CO. MANF'S 412 BROADWAY, N.Y.

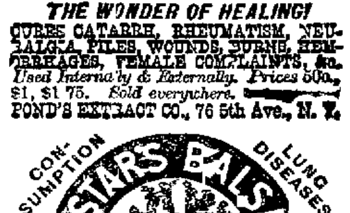


CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

Helping the Right Side.
To help the right side is not only commendable in a general point of view but is judicious and prudent when that help is enlisted in behalf of the right side of the body just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver The most efficient help is afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters an antibilious medicine of incomparable efficacy Inaction of the liver is accompanied by constipation sick headache furred tongue nausea occasional vertigo an unpleasant breath yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye The author of these symptoms liver complaint routed by the Bitters is accompanied by them in its flight Fever and ague which always involves the liver dyspepsia rheumatism debility and kidney troubles are all maladies to the early relief and final cure of which this standard medicine is adapted Don't use it by fits and starts but systematically that full effects may result in a perfect restoration of health

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia Lime or Alum Sold only in Cans
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST LOUIS

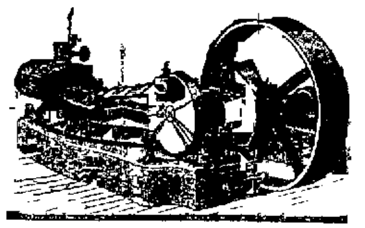
POND'S EXTRACT
SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS.
THE LADIES FRIEND. THE PAIN DESTROYER.
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.
Used Internally & Externally. Prices 50c., $1, $1 75. Sold everywhere.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.



CONSUMPTION LUNG DISEASES WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY COUGHS COLDS
Speedily and permanently cured by using **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.** *There are counterfeits* Get the genuine which is signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper Prepared by SETH W FOWLE & SONS BOSTON Sold by all dealers

TUTT'S PILLS
CURE CONSTIPATION.
To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty-four hours The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
are many and serious For the cure of this common trouble Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.



Specially designed for work requiring an even regulation such as running electric lights, flour mills etc.
Catalogue describing new features sent free on application
RUSSELL & CO.,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts Portland Or
E HUGHES Manager

"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more for cigarettes than the ordinary trade cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
WITHOUT DRUGS OR ADULTERATION
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Contest for the Democratic Convention.

THE CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS

The Senate Considers the Fisheries Treaty—The President and the Tariff—Notes of Interest to Oregon

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—Delegations from Western cities are as busy as bees to-night striving to secure the next national democratic convention The three principal delegations, Chicago, St Louis and San Francisco, are all located in Willard's hotel, and all claim to be confident of success All three unite in declaring that the convention will go West, and assert that the Cincinnati people realize that their fight is almost a hopeless one Of the three delegations San Francisco's is the most enthusiastic, and it is admitted by the St Louis delegation that to-night talk runs towards the Pacific coast but they assert that this is due to extravagant promises that are being made

The Chicago delegates are the quietest, but their plan of campaign is well defined, and each one of them does what is allotted to it and reports to headquarters without making much noise Naturally the rival delegations are unwilling to say much, except in a general way, about their expectations When asked if they would have eighteen votes, Mr Tarpey, San Francisco's representative, said "Yes we will have more than that" The St Louis people say they expect to be well up with the procession, and Chicago is evidently feared by the others

From the best analysis possible, it would seem that San Francisco expects all the country west of the Rocky mountains, and a number of votes in the South

It is conceded that Chicago will have the votes of New England, with the exception of Prince of Massachusetts, who is in favor of St. Louis This with the favor of the Northwest, and some support of the central portion, will give the "lake city" a good showing to start off with and it expects to add enough votes to secure the convention after a ballot or two of "initial respect" is given by the committeemen to their respective cities St Louis's strength will come from the Mississippi valley and southwestern states and territories, and it is said that the southern states favor St. Louis as second choice after San Francisco.

THE CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS

Reply of the Secretary of War to the Boutelle Resolution

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The secretary of war to-day sent to the house his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to whether flags captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed, and concealed, and, if so by what authority and for what purpose and, further, as to what propositions have been made by government officials for the surrender of these flags, and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession As a preliminary the secretary gives a brief history of the flags It is stated that while some of the Confederate flags have since been given to the companies or regiments capturing them no flags have passed out of the custody of the department that were in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department

The order to return the flags and the order revoking it are given, and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order

As to the law requiring public exhibition of captured flags and trophies, it is assumed that the construction placed upon it by former secretaries of war and the navy was correct, that the law applied to trophies taken from a foreign enemy, and not to those taken during domestic hostilities

In October, 18[illegible] all the flags, including those in the museum were by direction of the secretary of war, boxed and stored in a room in the basement of the new state war and navy building where they remained until January 18[illegible] They were quite inaccessible in this place, and difficult to find and identify when it became necessary to do so It was also found that they were decaying rapidly, and by direction of the present adjutant general they were taken from the boxes and placed in a room in the upper story of the war department building, where they can be easily visited and examined

The secretary says that no flags have been removed from the place where they were displayed, and concealed from the public He asserts that Secretaries Belknap McCrary, Ramsey and Lincoln, and the present secretary, delivered up altogether some nineteen recaptured Union flags

THE FISHERIES TREATY

The Senate Unable to Make Public Its Provisions

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The senate in secret session to-day listened to the reading of the fishery treaty, and then for an hour there ensued an earnest but unsuccessful struggle to make it public The lead in this matter was taken by Senator Frye, who is anxious that his constituents shall be informed authoritatively as to what they have to hope for from the treaty The motion was gallantly supported and would have been successful but for the discovery that the senate is powerless, in the face of its own rules, to do what it desires To publish the document now would require a change of rules, and to make a change, or even to discuss a proposal to make a change, requires a day's notice Hence, as the matter is expected to come from Ottawa in a day or two, the senate contents itself with sending the treaty to the public printer to be "printed in confidence"

The provisions of the document are said to be very much as the papers have already stated them That which seems to have fastened itself more firmly upon the senatorial memory, as the hasty reading was progressing, is a provision that the privilege of going into Canadian ports to buy bait shall be withheld by Canada, unless the United States congress passes laws for the free admission of fish and oil

The document is commented upon by one side as practically conceding that the Canadian contention has been correct as to its interpretation of the treaty of 1818 Upon the other hand, senators friendly to the administration express the opinion that all has been accomplished by the department that could be expected, and that a quarrel, which has lasted over half a century, has thus been brought to an end

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF

He Is Reported to have Made Overtures for a Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 20.—A Washington special to the *Times* says that President Cleveland recently discussed the subject of revenue reduction with a protection congressman at length Reference having been made to his message, the president said that his message was prepared as a presentation of the doctrines maintained by the democratic party, as he construed them, but he could not permit that to stand in the way of unity in the party On the contrary, he would sign any measure upon which both wings of the party could agree, even if it abandoned any material revision of the tariff and made internal revenue repeal the principal basis of reducing the revenues

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

OF INTEREST TO POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—Representative Blount of Georgia to-day introduced in the house a bill providing for reclassification of postmasters and rearrangement of salaries Under its terms, with the exception of the cities of New York and Washington, where the postmasters' salaries are fixed at $8000 and $5000 respectively, postmasters are to be divided into three classes according to the revenues of their offices In the first class offices, where gross receipts are between $30,000 and $800,000 salaries range from $3,000 to $6,000 In the second class where gross receipts are between $1,500 and $30,000, salaries are to range between $1000 and $2500 The salaries of these two classes are to be paid out of the receipts of their offices. Postmasters of the third class, which includes all not covered by the other two classes, are to receive, in addition to commissions on money orders and [illegible] [illegible] the receipts of their offices from quarters, ranging from the whole amount, where their receipts are less than $60, up to $117 per quarter

Arrangements are made for an annual adjustment of salaries, for all allowances of expenses of rent, light and fuel, clerk hire, furniture and incidentals, at first and second-class offices

NORTHWEST NOTES

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—Pensions were to-day granted to John Fitzgerald, Lookingglass; Mary, widow of Christian Scharnhorst, East Portland

T Cowan has been appointed postmaster at La Camas, Clarke county, W T, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew J Klapp

Senator Mitchell presented a memorial to the senate to-day from the Laundrymen's National Association It showed the nature and extent of the laundry interest in the United States, and the extent to which that industry is being degraded by Chinese laundries Senator Mitchell also presented a memorial to congress from a mass meeting recently held in San Francisco in relation to Chinese

Senator Dolph presented a petition to the senate to-day from citizens of Washington county Oregon asking for an appropriation of $[illegible] to improve the Tualatin river

Senator Stewart and Senator Dolph also presented a petition from citizens of Alaska asking for a territorial form of government and also to extend the land laws practicable to the condition of that territory

SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—In the supreme court to-day the chief justice gave notice that mandates to enforce decisions of the court would issue in all cases decided previously to January 1 except those in which petitions for re-hearing are pending, and those docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule In view of the fact that a petition for a re-hearing has been forwarded (but not received), in the Maxwell Preller murder case, the issuance of a mandate in that case is postponed The effect of this will put off for the present execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon Maxwell by the state court

The court denied the application for a rehearing in the driven well case

A decision was rendered in the case of the administrators of Milo Hoadley, deceased, against the city of San Francisco, a case which involves title to certain lands in that city, including part of the Alta plaza and Hamilton square, and also the validity and scope of what is known as "The Van Ness Ordinance" The supreme court of California decided that the title to the land in controversy was in the city, and enjoined Hoadley from meddling or interfering with the same This court affirms that decision

SENATE BILLS

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—In the senate to-day the following bills were introduced

By Blair—Declaring that any person convicted of carnally and unlawfully knowing any female under the age of 18 years shall be punished by imprisonment for from five to ten years, and for the second offense, during his natural life. Punishment of ten to thirty years is provided for persons forcibly ravishing any female, and for the period of his natural life for any person who carries out his ends by means of potions or drugs The provisions of the bill are made applicable to all places within the jurisdiction of the United States

Vest reported favorably the bill to appropriate $80,000 for the erection of a public building at Helena Montana

Senator Palmer, from the committee on agriculture reported favorably what is known as the Contagious Pleuro pneumonia bill

COMMITTEE NOTES

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The senate committee on public lands to-day considered the proposed amendment of the general land laws viz Repeal the timber culture and pre-emption laws and amendment of the homestead law so as to limit the acquisition of public lands to actual settlers It will probably report a bill substantially similar to the senate bill of last congress on this subject

The senate committee on public buildings has ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $[illegible] for the postoffice at San Francisco.

Senator Manderson to-day from the committee on territories, reported favorably the bill to amend the act setting apart lands at the head waters of the Yellowstone river as a public park

FOR THE CONSCIENCE FUND

WASHINGTON, Feb 20 The secretary of the treasury to-day received through Adams express company, a package containing $1000 in national bank notes shipped by a free man at [illegible] It was accompanied by a note asking that the money be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, and bearing the signature "One who will be honest"

NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb 20 The president has sent to the senate the nominations of E P Blecke, of Mississippi, to be Indian agent at the Crow agency in Montana, and Leonard B Cornell, of New York to be receiver of public moneys at Spokane Falls, W T

GOOD FOR LOS ANGELES

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The senate committee on public buildings decided to-day to increase the appropriation for a public building at Los Angeles to $100,000

TO ELEVATE WOMEN IN INDIA

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—Mrs Cleveland to-day joined the Ramabai Circle, for the elevation of women in India.

CORCORAN'S CONDITION CRITICAL

WASHINGTON Feb 20—Friends of W W Corcoran state that his condition is very critical this morning

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb 20—The following bills were reported and placed on the calendar To establish a U S land court and to provide for settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories to relieve purchasers and indemnify certain states under the swamp and overflowed lands act for a public building in Helena, Montana.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia, was taken from the calendar for consideration The amendment (prepared by the committee) having been reached requiring the rails to be of American manufacture Edmunds suggested, informally and in a low tone of voice that that was in opposition to the president's message and at variance with all principles of the administration

It was formally opposed by Vance as unusual in a bill of this character, and altogether absurd

Edmunds, in order to have the votes of senators placed on record on this indirect tariff question demanded the yeas and nays A vote was taken, and the amendment was adopted Yeas [illegible], nays 17 As follows

Yeas—Blair, Bowen, Brown, Chase, Chandler, Davis Dawes, Edmunds, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Hiscock Hoar, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Riddleberger, Spooner Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge—[illegible]

Nays—Bate Blackburn, Call Coke Daniel, Eustis George, Gibson Hampton Harris, Hearst, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Vest, Walthall Wilson of Maryland—17

Among the pairs announced were the following Cullom with Gray, Evarts with Morgan, and Hale with Beck

The bill, which was about half completed, was laid aside informally

Palmer, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry placed on the calendar Adjourned

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Among executive communications before the house this morning was one from the secretary of war, in response to the Boutelle battle-flag resolution It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was adopted making the Pacific railroad telegraph bill a special order for March 8.

The following bills were introduced and referred

By Vandever of California—To establish a harbor of refuge at San Buenaventura, California

By Hudd of Wisconsin—A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment extending the president's term to eight years

Culberson of Texas, on behalf of the committee on judiciary, moved to suspend the rules and place upon its passage Hoar's joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date of inauguration day and extending the terms of members of congress until April 30 Quite a long debate ensued The motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution was lost—yeas 129, nays 128—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Adjourned.

THE DEADLY CYCLONE

Hundreds of Homeless People Camping in the Ruins.

MORE THAN THIRTY PEOLPLE DEAD

And Hundreds More or Less Injured—An Appeal for Help Sent to the Nation—Property Losses Aggregate Nearly $100,000

ST LOUIS, Mo Feb 20 A witness who saw the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill, from a Louisville & Nashville train, described it thus "I beheld a fearful black cloud coming from the southwest. It was in the shape of a large inverted cone and could be plainly seen revolving around an imaginary axis and at the same time bounding up and down through the air with wonderful and frightful speed It grew denser and darker, and its blackness assumed a fierceness that was appalling The wind in our immediate vicinity was now blowing with increasing velocity Men and women on the streets were blown to the ground In a moment the whirling cloud arrived at the town and could be seen dipping down here and there tearing off house roofs and then rising higher in the air again like a swaying balloon. It floated along with lightning-like rapidity, but soon swooped down again upon the defenceless little town in another spot, raising houses and trees, licking the sides of buildings and tearing great holes in them and leaving devastation behind it. As the cloud would dip down and rise again it would carry trees uprooted in the air and throw them to the ground with mighty force a hundred yards distant Parts of houses, roofs, trees boards, bricks, with all kinds of debris, were flying through the air at a fearful rate, and were left piled in incongruous heaps along the track of the cloud Passengers on our train were frightened and a veritable panic ensued Women screamed from fright. The cloud dipped down on the north side of the train, and demolished a house, but just before it arrived at our position it arose and passed over us with magical swiftness and dropped down on the earth to the south of the train, where it completely destroyed another building, and passed on in its work of destruction. The passage of the cyclone occupied about two minutes. Fully half the town was wrecked, and to add to the horror of the wind fires broke out among the ruins From the train we could see smoke and flames rising from a dozen different houses A strange thing was that three minutes after the cyclone had passed the sun was shining brightly and serenely on the scene of desolation"

RUIN AND DEATH

The Terrible Record of Three Minutes of Storm

MT VERNON, Ill Feb 20—The cyclone that visited this city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business and unhoused from [illegible] to [illegible] persons In the fall of walls many people were buried under the debris, and thirty five were killed, while twice as many more were injured eight or ten so seriously that their lives are despaired of Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour which drove all the inhabitants to shelter This was followed by a slight hailstorm accompanied with lightning, and then the furious cloud, which formed into a funnel shaped cyclone struck the southwestern portion of the city uprooting everything in its path Taking a diagonal course through the business part of the city, it unroofed and dismantled the superior court building and crushed the Methodist and Baptist churches into worthless masses At one point the destructive element jumped upward and missed several stores and residences, but then pounced down again tearing down heavy brick buildings wrenching and tearing frame structures out of all semblance, and making a useless mass out of solid banks The massive court house that occupied the public square was literally torn to pieces This was the extreme point to the north which the storm reached Fifty yards south the storm seemed to be at its height On the corner of Washington street and the public square Crowe's block a three-story brick building was demolished and, then taking fire, consumed The owner, being caught in the falling walls, was cremated Across the street was a row of two story frame buildings with an occasional brick The brick buildings were caved in and the frames crushed out of shape against each other Near the corner to the south were a lot of frame structures, which served as dwellings and warehouses They were blown down and then turned up entirely The storm was over in three minutes, and people who were unharmed gave assistance to the needy The fire company, aided by citizens who had organized into squads, began work putting out the fire and removing the unfortunates The mayor called for assistance from neighboring towns, which was promptly given What was left of the supreme court building was turned into a morgue

The storm does not appear to have done any damage outside of Mount Vernon Had the storm occurred an hour earlier, the loss of life would have been frightful, as the churches which were destroyed were crowded at that time

A SCENE OF RUIN

The Sight Presented After Cyclone and Flame Had Swept the Town

MOUNT VERNON, Feb 20—Alighting at the L & N railroad depot, attention is first directed to the two-story supreme court building, a few yards from the depot, without dome or roof, but shreds of tin hanging from its side, making a pivot, around which the storm seemed to swing All else in this direction is untouched.

A few steps eastward, along the railroad, disclosed to the southeast an appalling sight of devastation It is in this direction that the laboring classes built their little one-story cottages, among the timber, and here it was that the cloud first dropped down, and in a whirling fury twisted immense oaks from the ground and mashed houses flat then gathered the clinging pieces and strewed them along its path, tearing down fences and wiping out landmarks. How many houses were here destroyed is not known for nothing is left in many places to mark the lost. Fifteen foundations still remain in six acres formerly well built up But three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and these are wrecked On the right and left of the path, debris plunged like catapults into the houses of the more fortunate

Looking northeastward, across the railroad the ruin seems more terrible There the buildings were larger, heavier and more compact, and the wave swept for 600 yards a clean swath Tearing down fences and trees, it piled up debris on either side, and left naked fence posts and foundation walls to mark the spots of residences There still remain on either side of the path dismantled frame houses, half buried with other ruins.

To the southeast stands the monumental ruins of the three-story brick flour mills, the walls stripped down and the machinery exposed

On the north, partially surrounded by uninjured houses, are the crushed Baptist church and the large brick Commercial hotel, unroofed and partly torn down

Six hundred yards further on in the course of the storm brings you to the postoffice corner, and in front stands the shattered court house, with the dome thrown down over the entry, and the walls cracked and partially tumbled down and in the supreme court yard lie tin, and timber, and roofs of adjacent buildings

In front of the postoffice, across Bunton street, a brick building was razed to the ground, and nearly all to the south and the east fared likewise, but Uncle Sam's quarters were untouched

The streets here are broad, but to-day are filled with the debris of business houses of Bunton and Washington streets, along the east end side of which not one house remains standing or even partially preserved

Unable to thoroughly tear asunder the framework of buildings, they were mashed and twisted into useless masses, roofs were carried away and fronts and rears knocked out. Several brick blocks of three stories gave an air of substantiality to the streets. The cyclone ground the walls level, and furnaces set fire to the woodwork and destroyed the last plank

Evans's bank, on the corner exhibits a burning pit. The safe is cracked with heat Under the ruins lie the charred remains of J C. Murray, owner of the block.

Looking to the south and east from this corner the spectator will see a line of groggeries, warehouses and a few reputable places leaning against each other, but still holding together. The reputable portion of this block, a bakery, caught fire and was consumed. Other bakeries were wiped out of existence, and to-day not a loaf of bread was to be purchased in town, nor will such a state of affairs soon be remedied. However no one suffers for want of food shelter or clothing

Along Washington street, just back of the court house, it was hard to tell where one building began and the other left off Floors, roofs, sides of buildings and partitions were shuffled up in confusion and crushed against the few brick walls that still remained standing Everything along here was dead loss—not even the protection of fire insurance being available.

Union street, east of Washington, was completely blockaded by the walls of Stratton & Johnson's fallen block, from the rear of which the destruction of large warehouses and handsome residences is much like an abandoned lumber yard and rubbish lot.

The able corps of physicians that responded to the first call were quickly organized, and all day long have moved from place to place A complete list of the dead and wounded has not yet been compiled The property loss will aggregate nearly $[illegible] and falls heavily upon the thriving community

THE LOSSES

Summing up the county buildings, churches, business houses and stocks of goods destroyed aggregate a loss of $41[illegible],000 fine residences totally destroyed, $85,000 fine residences injured, $10,000 cottages, warehouses, barns, etc., $11[illegible],000 total $5[illegible],000 Other incidentals will increase this

As yet no arrangements have been made for a funeral fund Some of the bodies have been taken to other towns and some into the country

THE DEATH LIST

Following is a list of the dead David Yearwood Mrs J T Waters and babe, Mrs. Russell Dewey, J C Murray, Mary Westbrook, Henry Walters, James Pierson, Charles Cummings, Mrs Calvin Cooper, George Pearsons and son, (colored) Mrs Wm. Jones and child, Mrs. Elvina Martin (colored,) Johnnie Yearwood, Sam Yearwood and wife, Frank Clightman, Ada Hopper (colored,) Miss Josie Sutton, John Dodson, Jr Joseph Shew, Mrs. John Shelton, Mrs Charles Hutchinson, Miss Irwin, Nettie Shield, Amanda Reardon, an unknown man, Mrs I E. Legge and George Jones's youngest child

The list of those injured seriously and slightly is very large Several are not expected to live. An efficient corps of physicians and surgeons are on the ground, rendering all the assistance possible. Cash donations to the amount of $1200 have been received this evening, and promises for much more

None of the buildings have insurance against storms, and the loss is total

Adjt.-Gen Vance has telegraphed that he and Dr Rauch, president of the state board of health commissioners, will be here to-night, Governor Oglesby cannot come to-night.

Steps are now being taken to give a public funeral to-morrow to all who have not yet been buried or taken away

Adjutant-General Vance and Dr Rauch arrived to-night and have arranged to have forwarded immediately a number of shelter tents for use of the homeless until permanent quarters can be finished There are many persons who believe all the people are not yet taken out from the ruins and it is feared several bodies are in one block

A CALL FOR HELP.

Money Is Needed by Hundreds of Homeless and Suffering People

MOUNT VERNON, Feb 20—The following circular was issued this morning, and is now being sent through the mails

MOUNT VERNON Feb 20.

Mayors and Citizens The city of Mount Vernon Illinois was visited by a terrible cyclone on yesterday afternoon which carried death and destruction in its path About thirty people were killed outright and scores of men women and children are maimed wounded and bleeding and about 1000 people are made homeless by the disaster Some 300 houses are swept almost from the face of the earth among which are the county court house public school buildings Methodist and Baptist churches supreme court house round house of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and many of the leading business houses are also a total wreck their contents being buried beneath debris. Raging fires which broke out also destroyed much of the property which might otherwise have been saved from the ruins.

We are sorely in distress and are forced to call upon the charitable of the country for money and such timely assistance as they may feel able to contribute Money needed more than provisions as there are a few business houses that may be able to supply the demand Send cash contributions if possible to George W Evans chairman of the finance committee.

NORMAN H. MOSS
Secretary

THE GOVERNOR CALLS FOR HELP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—Gov Oglesby has issued a proclamation calling for money and supplies for the Mount Vernon cyclone sufferers. George W Evans Mount Vernon, Jefferson county Ill, is chairman of the local finance committee, and will receive money and supplies.

THE QUESTION OF FORFEITURE.

A Chance for Action on the Grant from Wallula to Portland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Before the house committee on public lands to-day Congressman Hermann objected to further consideration of any pending measures until the question is determined as to forfeitures of unearned land grants He insisted that as to his state settlers along the Northern Pacific railroad grant from Wallula to Portland should now be heard As it stands now, it was a gigantic fraud on the people He wanted that forfeiture considered, unencumbered with any other questions, so as to insure its passage now He claimed that about five million acres are involved in restoration, and that hundreds of settlers, whose homes are under a cloud are tired of waiting, and claim attention He proposed that their rights be recognized, and that as to those on odd sections who have made pre-emption proof at double the minimum, they have a rebate on repayments made them of the excess of $1 25 per acre, and that this latter be the uniform price hereafter and that the equities of purchasers of lands on odd sections from the railroad company, as well as those who have settled or improved the same, with expectation of retaining them, shall also be guarded.

Judge Payson, of Illinois, who formerly opposed consideration of the single question of restoration of grants unearned and company terminus with uncompleted roads, now favors this and the committee have adopted Hermann's motion and will take up this class of land grant legislation this week, to the exclusion of other business.

FACTS ABOUT WOOL.

A Concise Statement of the Year's Imports and Exports

NEW YORK, Feb 20—The *Commercial Bulletin*, reviewing exports and imports in 1887, sums up wool statistics as follows There was a large decrease in imports of wool, of which only [illegible] pounds came in, against [illegible] the previous year, but considerably less of the wool imported was afterwards sent abroad to find a market. In 1886 over 10,000,000 pounds of foreign wool was thus exported and in 1887 less than 5,000,000 pounds. Imports of woolen goods amounted to $45,065,986 against $43,[illegible],641 in the previous year a large increase appearing in dress goods, woolen cloths and rags, shoddy and waste, while imports of yarn declined more than [illegible] pounds, and imports of carpets about 140,000 square yards.

ANOTHER FREE WOOL INTEREST

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—Interviews in this morning's *Tribune* indicates that another interest is striving for the introduction of free wool. Four companies here are interested in the carrying trade between this port and Australian ports, wholly by sea. A member of one of these firms tells the *Tribune* "The most discouraging feature of the trade is that there is no home trade for returning vessels, beyond three or four cargoes of wool a year If we could import Australian wool and could have a home trade equal to the outgoing one, we could make our round charters much cheaper, and outbound rates of freight lower, and could soon take a fair share of the trade."

INDICTMENTS ANNULLED

Proof not Sufficient to Hold Wilshire and Miss Holmes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20—On motion of the district attorney the indictment against J. W. Wilshire, charged with violation of the banking law in connection with Harper, of the Fidelity bank was quashed this morning on the ground of inability to prove the charge. Similar action will be taken with the indictment against Josie Holmes.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Bitter Debate in the British Columbia Legislature.

SPRECKELS AND THE SUGAR TRUST

An Astronomer Severely Hurt—Personal and General Notes from San Francisco—Trial of Dimmig—Coast Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—A rumor that the California Sugar Company would probably build refineries in the East was received here to-day. Claus Spreckles, head of the California company, in an interview with an associated press representative, said: "Yes, there is something in the rumors. I am informed and believe now that the Eastern sugar trust is at the back of the American Refinery Company here, though at first I was inclined to doubt the statements to that effect. I shall leave next week for New York, and it is probable that one or more refineries will be opened at Baltimore and other Eastern points. The California refinery has received offers of all the assistance that may be needed from parties in New York who are opposed to the sugar trust. They have communicated with me, but I cannot give you their names or any idea of the plans at present, as these will be determined upon more fully after I reach New York."

FROM VICTORIA

A Lively Debate Over the Dunsmuir Affair—Work in the Mines

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 20.—In the legislature to-day the resolution asking a royal commission of inquiry regarding Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's loyalty, built upon statements credited him in a Portland paper, introduced by Mr. Humphreys, was negatived, and an amendment appointing a select committee to inquire into the truth of Humphreys' allegations carried. The debate occupied the whole afternoon, and language was used by Humphreys, the vituperative character of which was probably worse than that ever used in any other deliberative body on the continent. Charges of bribery, dishonesty, theft and a variety of other equally sweeping accusations were imputed to government members. The amendment carried, sixteen to seven.

The Wellington coal mines of Dunsmuir & Co. are all working. Work in the west slope of No. 5 pit, where the explosion occurred, commenced this morning. It is expected that the daily output will soon reach 400 tons, half the amount of the output previous to the explosion. The east Wellington mines, (Chandler's) are now working altogether with Chinese. No trouble has yet occurred, though it is feared.

Miners are seeking the introduction of a clause into the mines regulation act making the employment of Chinese illegal.

Surveyors went to Comox to-day, for the purpose of beginning work on the new mines.

A petition has been made to the legislature for a charter to build a railway in Kootenai, connecting Kootenai lake with the Columbia river. The same parties who forfeited $[illegible],000 deposit are seeking the charter.

AN ASTRONOMER HURT

While Walking Along a Railroad Track He is Struck by a Train

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 20.—Prof. Myron Hutchinson, astronomer, [illegible] years of age, while walking on the track of the California Southern, near the old town yesterday, engaged in thought, was struck by the locomotive of a fast freight and thrown fifteen feet into the air, landing on the cowcatcher. He was carried along for 100 feet in this position before he fell off. The train was stopped and the injured man picked up. His right leg was broken, his shoulder crushed, a rib was broken, and there were numerous cuts about the head. Owing to his age recovery is doubtful.

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES

Dr. W. Lang Chapman, formerly of Portland, is now surgeon on board the steamer Belgic, which plies between here and China. The Belgic has just been taken out of quarantine.

N. J. Levinson, city editor of THE OREGONIAN, came down from Portland to-day for a month's rest and recreation. He speaks of the scenery along the O. & C. and C. & O. as especially fine at this season of the year.

A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railway at Portland, left overland to-day for Portland. He succeeded in establishing here, in pleasant and convenient quarters, branch offices for passenger business. The offices are on Market street, directly opposite the Palace hotel.

J. C. Haynes of Seattle, is at the Baldwin. Mr. Haynes is a son of Speaker Haynes of the Illinois legislature. He went to Seattle about eleven years ago, studying law and being admitted after arriving. Mr. Haynes will be in San Francisco for some time.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clement L. Best, Jr., will soon leave for Vancouver barracks, where Lieut. Best has been ordered.

Wm. M. Jack, mine owner and merchant of Butte, Mont., is the city.

J. Fred Clark, of Portland, was one of the passengers by the steamer Columbia sailing north to-day. He left Portland over a month ago, and much of his time since then has been spent in Southern California. He studied carefully the "boom" features of Los Angeles and other cities, and has embodied his thoughts in a letter which he has sent to THE OREGONIAN. He considers Portland 100 per cent. better than Los Angeles as a place in which to invest in real estate. He thinks his health somewhat benefited by his trip.

F. M. Baillie, son of Prof. Mark Baillie of the University of Oregon, expects soon to leave here for Mexico on a business trip.

C. E. Meach, of Portland, left overland for his home this evening.

THE CALIFORNIA & OREGON

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Southern Pacific Company has made an excess baggage rate of $3 per 100 pounds on the California & Oregon road. The old excess rate was $[illegible], but at the time stage connection had to be made between Ashland and the Siskiyou mountains the excess rate was $7.50.

General Manager A. N. Towne and General Traffic Manager J. C. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific Company, left to-day for a trip over the California & Oregon road. They intend to go as far as Portland. Mr. Stubbs has never been over the road before, and it is understood that he is making the trip to fully inform himself of the traffic possibilities of the new road. The object of Mr. Towne's visit is said to be one of pleasure. It is quietly stated, however, that he is after someone's scalp, for giving delayed passengers in the recent [illegible] at Mount Shasta any cause to complain of the way in which they were treated.

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. [illegible].—A rumor was prevalent to-day to the effect that the Yaquina Bay line of steamers, operated by the Oregon Development Company, had been purchased by the Oregon Improvement Company. Inquiry at the office of the former company developed the fact that the story was untrue in every particular.

Capt. White is of the opinion that the tug [illegible], which foundered on Sunday afternoon, can be raised, and he will make an effort to raise her. The tug was insured for $[illegible], which is about one-half of her cost.

The [illegible] has [illegible] the [illegible] at Waterford [illegible] regarding the wrecking of the [illegible] Alfred [illegible].

A large shipment of English sovereigns was brought up on the steamer Alameda from Sydney. The shipment amounted to about $[illegible].

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. [illegible].—The steamer Alameda arrived to-day bringing Sydney advices to January [illegible] and Auckland news to January [illegible].

Bush fires have caused great damage along the southeastern coast of South Australia.

The silver mining fever has broken out in Adelaide, South Australia, and there is wild speculation in mines.

Major Rutter, of North Rockhampton, Queensland, has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for forging promissory notes. Mining and land speculation ruined him.

The German bark Saturn, loading with [illegible] bushels of wheat at Adelaide, was burned.

A big harvest is expected in New Zealand.

Much damage was done at Apia by heavy floods.

TRIAL OF JOHN A. DIMMIG

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The actual trial of John A. Dimmig, charged with the murder of Henry Benhayon, commenced to-day. Eugene Duprey, special counsel for the prosecution, made the opening statement, and reviewed the facts which were brought out at the coroner's inquest several months ago.

Several witnesses were examined, including Benhayon's mother and Capt. Lees, of the detective force, who testified to facts connected with the finding of the body in a lodging house on Geary street and the circumstances which led to Dimmig's arrest. The testimony was similar to that given at the time of the inquest.

A WILL CONTEST

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Feb. 20.—This being the day for probate of the will of the late James Hanson Blackburn, notice of contest was filed this morning by Jacob Blackburn, brother of deceased, residing at Santa Cruz. Contestant, by his attorneys, Venable and Goodchild, alleges that the will was not made according to legal requirements, that at the time the will was written deceased was not of sound mind, and that undue influence was used in the premises, making the document void. The bequests amount altogether to $500,000, and Jacob Blackburn receives only about $10,000.

A NEW LINE PROPOSED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—It is now stated that the projected broad gauge line from this city to Half Moon and Pescadero will be extended to Santa Cruz. James A. Waymire, attorney for the company which will shortly incorporate, with W. J. Tobin as president, said the company had been proffered assistance from each of the towns along the line as far as Pescadero. Surveying will begin on the return of Mr. Newburg from Livermore. It may be necessary to construct one tunnel about 1000 feet—through the point at San Pedro, but it is thought this may be overcome by running a line around. The distance to Santa Cruz by the new route is about seventy miles. The company will be incorporated with a capitalization of $[illegible].

A NEVADA BANK RUMOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—There has been a rumor floating around in financial circles that the Nevada bank stockholders contemplate going out of the banking business and winding up the affairs of that institution. Various reasons were given for taking this step, the favorite being that J. C. Flood, on account of age and increasing infirmities, could no longer give his personal attention to the affairs of the bank, and that neither Senator Fair nor Mr. Mackay could spare time from their own large operations to personally supervise its transactions. A prompt denial of the truth of the rumor was made to-day by both the vice president and the cashier.

SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 20.—George Nelson was shot and instantly killed while engaged in chopping wood on the summit, a mile from Wright's, yesterday afternoon. A Spaniard is suspected of the crime, but he says Nelson's pistol fell out of his pocket and was accidentally discharged.

The coroner's jury this afternoon exonerated Peter Martinalli for shooting the youth George Nelson at the summit. Martinalli had pointed a pistol, which he did not know was loaded, at Nelson, who was chopping wood, and the ball went through Nelson's head, killing him almost instantly.

A LIVELY RAILROAD CHASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The oceanic steamer Alameda, which arrived from Australia yesterday, was several hours late and mails destined for Eastern states and Europe were placed on a special train and started to catch the regular overland fast mail train, which had left here four hours before. The regular train was caught at Blue canyon, 180 miles from here, and the run was made in five hours. It was necessary to place the European mails on the regular train, in order to connect with the steamer Servia, which will leave New York Saturday.

IMPROVED MAIL FACILITIES [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Relief for the overcrowded postoffices of Southern California has come at last, in the shape of a special appropriation by congress of $100,000. Superintendent Wilder, of the railway mail service, has gone south to superintend the reorganization of the Los Angeles and Pasadena postoffices, employ more men, and rearrange the registration, delivery and carriers departments so that mails may be delivered promptly.

BURGLARS CARRY AWAY A SAFE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—The residence in East Los Angeles, of Ed. Dunham, proprietor of the Nadeau hotel, was entered by burglars last evening. The cracksmen carried a safe weighing 200 pounds out of the house, loaded it in a wagon, and drove off. The safe contained $[illegible] worth of diamonds belonging to Mrs. Dunham, and a few dollars in money.

A VERY GOOD EXCUSE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Considerable indignation was caused among the attaches of the United States circuit court to-day by one of the jurymen calling at the appraiser's building with an application to be excused from jury duty on the ground that he was in charge of smallpox patients. Judge Sawyer excused him without further question.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Arrived—Ship Oriental, Tacoma; ship Dashing Wave, Tacoma; steamer State of California, Portland. Sailed—Ship Shirley, Tacoma; [illegible], Port Townsend; barkentine Makah, Port Townsend; bark [illegible], Port Townsend; Moringa, Port Townsend.

A STICK OF STOVEWOOD EXPLODES

GRASS VALLEY, Feb. 20.—Saturday night a piece of wood exploded in R. H. Vincent's stove, blowing off the tea kettle and scattering things. The stick had been loaded by some person with the intention to harm Vincent.

FOR ROBBING MAILS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Robert R. Shields, postal clerk, is in custody of the United States marshal, on a charge of robbing mails at Wichita, Kansas, of about two hundred dollars. He was arrested Saturday evening.

THE FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATE CASES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—U. S. Circuit Judge Sawyer overruled demurrers in the cases of Boyd and Cipico, charged with dealing in Chinese return certificates. Defendants were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific coast began their twelfth annual session here to-day. There were about forty persons present, considered a large attendance.

THE VITRIOL THROWER

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—The work of empaneling a jury in the third trial of Mrs. Grethe Roselle, for throwing vitriol in the face of Robert Petrie, began to-day. Six jurors were secured.

BENSON STILL IN JAIL

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—John A. Benson has not yet succeeded in procuring the $[illegible],000 bail required by Judge Sawyer, and is still confined in the Alameda county jail.

DEATH OF "COUNT" SMITH

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—George Smith, better known as "Count" Smith, for many years head clerk of the Palace hotel, died this morning.

A COOL DAY FOR RABBITS

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 20.—There was a regular rabbit drive yesterday ten miles south of Bakersfield. Over [illegible]000 rabbits were slaughtered.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES

SALE OF THE PERALTA LAND GRANT

PHOENIX, A. T., Feb. 20.—Two deeds just recorded in the county recorder's office here would indicate that the redoubtable James Addison Peralta Reavis, of land grabbing notoriety, had disposed of his claim. The first is a deed [illegible], from the Donna Sophia [illegible] Peralta Reavis to the Peralta Reavis [illegible] Company, granting them certain exclusive privileges upon the Peralta grant. The second [illegible] conveys to Clinton H. Farrel, of New York, all of the Peralta grant, with the exception of [illegible] 100 acres more or less thereof [illegible] [illegible] which fully expresses the value of all the rights [illegible] conveyed.

[illegible]

ELKO, Nev., Feb. 20.—George H. Lowe, murderer of George [illegible], convicted last Wednesday of murder in the second degree, has been sentenced for life.

The jury in the case of Hugh Farnham, charged with the murder of George [illegible], on December [illegible], 1887, after two [illegible] [illegible] immediately [illegible] agreed to submit to [illegible] [illegible] sentence of ten years.

[illegible] charged with the attempted murder of his sister-in-law, at [illegible], was convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to fifteen months.

[illegible]

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Feb. [illegible].—Some weeks ago a man named James Conrad went insane and mysteriously disappeared. Several reports stated that he was in different parts of the country, but on Sunday evening two young men were fishing for salmon in Garrison creek, near Walla Walla, and discovered the dead body of a man who had evidently been in the water a long time. They came to town and notified the coroner, who had the body brought in and it was found to be Conrad. The money he was known to have had on him at the time of his disappearance was found intact. An inquest was held and the jury brought in a verdict that he was found drowned.

A MURDERER CAPTURED

BUTTE, M. T., Feb. 20.—Wm. Martin, who murdered Patrick Reardon on Friday last at Anaconda, and escaped to the mountains, was this morning captured by the sheriff's posse near Avon station on the line of the Northern Pacific railway. He was disguised as a cowboy and was compelled to visit a settlement from hunger.

ARRESTED ON TWO CHARGES

NOGALES, Feb. 20.—Alfred Duran has been arrested here and held on bail on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape from American civil officers, also to a charge of assault to commit murder.

Duran was one of the parties of Mexican soldiers who caused the international trouble here a year ago for which Colonel Arvizu and Lieut. Gutierrez, of the Mexican army, were sentenced to be shot, but afterward got a rehearing, which is now in progress in the City of Mexico. Duran was corporal in charge of the squad that came across the line and was seriously wounded in the fight. He had a trial in Mexico, but was not punished for this offense.

OLYMPIA NEWS ITEMS.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 20.—The new [illegible] auditor and treasurer assumed the duties of their respective offices to-day, after filing their bonds. During Auditor Reed's administration $[illegible],000 has been saved to the territory [illegible] cost bill, and county [illegible] fees [illegible] charged.

To-morrow and Wednesday evenings [illegible] Hendershot will make his appearance here under the auspices of the Grand Army post.

The steamer Fleetwood will lay up for repairs for a few days.

[illegible] PRESIDENT

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. [illegible].—Several thousand dollars will be expended in decorations for [illegible] and entertaining the president this week. The carriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will be a bower of fragrant orange blossoms.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE "HERALD" ON THE [illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible].—The Herald this morning continues its statement concerning Chinese immigration [illegible] the Chinese immigration question should be held [illegible] mathematical table as presented by the report of the chief of the bureau of statistics. Immigration from China to the United States began in [illegible], when [illegible] Chinese arrived in the country. This immigration continued in varying volume for eighteen years, in [illegible] [illegible] coming, and in [illegible] arrived [illegible] answering the natural laws of supply and demand. In 18[illegible] we had the treaty of restriction, and immigration fell off [illegible] In 1881 there were [illegible] [illegible] talk of the immigration of eight Chinamen to the United States in one year as an evil requiring new legislation or new treaties, is trifling with patience and common sense.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.—At the Woodard & Harrison sale of trotting stock, commenced to-day, among other sales the following were made: Charley Stiles, b. s., five years old, by Red Wilkes, dam Jeanie by John T. Bird, to W. Milton [illegible], [illegible] $[illegible]; Sour Mash, b. s., seven years old, by Red Wilkes, dam by [illegible] Chief, to John T. Hughes, Bourbon county, $1,[illegible]5; Etta R., ch. m., three years old, by Black's Hambletonian, dam Ida Glenn, by Thatcher Glencoe, to F. M. McMillan, New York, $[illegible]. There were sold seventy-eight head for $[illegible], an average of $[illegible] per head.

AN EXPLOSION

[illegible], Feb. [illegible].—This morning at [illegible] Patrick Johnson and Arthur H. Bond, working in the [illegible] tunnel, at Mount [illegible], [illegible] a hole and charged the same with four sticks of giant powder. The powder exploded and instantly killed Johnson, blowing his body sixty feet through the tunnel, [illegible] and seriously wounding Bond, who staggered out and fell upon the dead body of his partner. The roof of the tunnel presented a sickening sight, hair and blood being plastered along its entire length. Bond is now lying at the hospital in a precarious condition. Johnson's father lives at Natick, Massachusetts.

YOUNG HOFMANN TO RETIRE

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible].—Joseph Hoffmann, the boy pianist, is to retire from the stage. His health is giving way, and he will play no more for some years. The boy is delighted at the decision.

In consequence of this determination Manager Henry E. Abbey has brought action for breach of contract for $[illegible] against Casimir Hoffman, the boy's father. He claims that the boy is in excellent health and has attached Hoffman's trunks.

CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION

[illegible], Feb. [illegible].—Master Workman W. [illegible] Lewis to-day received a telegram from the Master Workman at Shenandoah and Mt. [illegible] declaring that certain of the strikers were being discriminated against and not allowed to return. Lewis says he will investigate, and if the facts are as stated, the strike will be resumed inside of three days, and will include not only every miner in the Schuylkill region but engineers, firemen, pump men and everybody else employed in the mines, both above and below ground.

IN FAVOR OF NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. [illegible].—The New Mexican concludes the publication of 111 opinions from leading and influential citizens representing every quarter of the territory, relative to the admission of New Mexico as a state. Out of this number but twenty-seven persons beg the question or announce themselves as opposed to admission. The opinions are from representative men of both political parties and very fairly represent the public sentiment in their respective communities.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. [illegible].—A Times Wichita special says Mrs. Ellen Warner, prisoner in the county jail, has made affidavit alleging that her husband belonged to a band of desperadoes who committed numerous crimes in the past ten years, was implicated in the murder of Henry Scribner, a wealthy citizen of Des Moines, some years ago, and is a counterfeiter and a thief. It is not yet known what will be done in the case.

MRS. LANGTRY BREAKS DOWN

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—It was reported this morning that Mrs. Langtry is quite ill of heart trouble. Her New York physician, who arrived this evening, says she is troubled with neuralgia of the heart, superinduced by hard work on the stage. Despite his advice to the contrary, she insisted on going to the theater to-night, but fainted when getting into the carriage, and had to give up. The physician thinks a little rest will restore her health.

THE TARIFF BILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A Washington special to the Post says a republican member of the committee of ways and means reports it probable that a majority of that committee will report Thursday and that a reduction of $[illegible] will be made, he understands principally from the customs list. Randall has also formulated a reduction scheme, which reduces the amount $[illegible],000,000 mainly from the internal revenue list.

A FIRE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The buildings occupied by the Cylindergraph Company, manufacturers of passementeries, lace, and ruching, the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, the Fowler Manufacturing Company, makers of spring beds, and other firms, were burned to-night. The loss is roughly estimated at $[illegible].

WORK RESUMED IN THE READING MINES

[illegible], Feb. [illegible].—The Reading Coal and Iron Company have forty-five collieries [illegible] operation this morning. [illegible] General Manager McLeod says it is only a question of a few days when these will be in operation.

[illegible]

WILKESBARRE, Feb. [illegible].—The boilers [illegible] Bettes exploded [illegible] killing C. H. [illegible], John Sephens [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible] there.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. [illegible].—[illegible] Taylor, Rail[illegible] Company against [illegible] others to the state court.

[illegible] IN HIS ACCOUNTS

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. [illegible].—George W. [illegible], manager for the [illegible] and Match Company, [illegible] Wednesday. He [illegible] short in his accounts.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, Feb. [illegible].—A conference of railway managers looking to the [illegible] of the West, Northwestern and Southwestern [illegible] began to-day.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible].—The [illegible] this evening devotes a column to interviewing [illegible] Depew for the republican presidential nomination.

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible].—Visible grain supply of February [illegible]: Wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; barley, [illegible].

A RIOT THREATENED

[illegible], Feb. [illegible].—At Mason City the mill men were discharged to-day, and the feeling there is very intense, bordering on a riot.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Mancil D. Talcott, widely known throughout the West as a philanthropist, died to-night.

The Boom a Booming.

Spokane Review

If the number of real estate firms continue to increase as they have during the past few weeks there will be an agent for each and every piece of property on the market, and new additions will have to be laid out in order to make business for the middle men.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A COUNT DEAD

ROME, Feb. 19.—Count Corti, lately Italian ambassador at London, died to-day.

7 Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, chills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists.

THE "FISH LAW."

Judge Taylor Disposes of all Doubts Concerning It.

THE DEMURRER IS SUSTAINED

A General Discussion of the Fish Law With a Recital of Precedents and Authorities—The Case Re-submitted to the Grand Jury

ASTORIA, Feb. 20.—Judge F. J. Taylor delivered the following opinion in the state district court to-day:

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Clatsop.

The state of Oregon, plaintiff, vs. [illegible], defendant.

On the [illegible] day of September, 1887, the defendant was indicted by the grand jury of this county, charged with the crime of purchasing [illegible], knowing the same to have been unlawfully caught in the Columbia river. The specific acts by which the defendant is charged to have committed the crime, are set forth in the indictment in the following language:

"He, said [illegible], on the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1887, in the county of Clatsop and state of Oregon, did wilfully, knowingly and unlawfully purchase and have in his possession eighty salmon, he then and there well knowing that said salmon had been unlawfully caught and taken in the Columbia river, in said state and county, in the month of September, 1887, the price paid for said salmon and the party from whom the same were purchased, being to this grand jury unknown, contrary to the statute, etc."

To the indictment the defendant interposed a general demurrer, that the indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute a crime, and, upon the argument, counsel for defendant urged the following objections to the indictment, to wit:

First. That the title of the act under which this indictment is found [illegible] [illegible] contrary to [illegible] section [illegible] article [illegible] of the state constitution [illegible]

Second. That the fines [illegible] excessive.

Third. That [illegible] the act is a local law, [illegible] section [illegible] of the constitution [illegible]

Fourth. That [illegible] the jurisdiction of the state of Oregon over the waters of the Columbia river [illegible] that any [illegible] [illegible] the state [illegible] to the Washington territory [illegible] [illegible]

The act of the legislature under which this indictment is found was passed in 1878 (see Session Laws 1878, page 1[illegible]) and the title of the act reads as follows: "An act regulating salmon fisheries in the waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries." The first section of the act makes it unlawful to take, or fish for salmon in the Columbia river, or its tributaries, during the months of March, August or September of each year, or between the hours of 6 o'clock in the afternoon of each Saturday, and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of the following Sunday during the months of April, May, June and July, or for any person to purchase salmon so unlawfully caught, and provides that any person violating the provisions of said section, upon conviction thereof, shall for the first offense be fined not less than $[illegible] nor more than $[illegible], and for each and every subsequent offense shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than $[illegible], to which may be added, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

The second section regulates the size of meshes for gill nets and seines and the manner of constructing weirs or fish traps, and provides a penalty for the violation of such regulation.

Section 3 provides that the informer against violators of the provisions of this act shall receive one-half the fine recovered, and makes it a misdemeanor for any prosecuting attorney to fail to prosecute the party accused upon complaint being made to him of the violation of the act.

Section [illegible] provides that the act shall not be so construed as to interfere with any establishment or enterprise for the propagation of salmon.

Section [illegible] makes it unlawful for the proprietor of any saw mill on the Columbia river or any of its tributaries, or any employe therein to cast or permit to be cast the sawdust from said mill into said river or its tributaries, below the Cascades of the Columbia river, and the falls of the Willamette river, and provides a penalty for the violation of the provisions of that section.

Section [illegible] provides for the imprisonment of a party convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of the act, in default of his paying the fine imposed, and further that all fines and penalties collected for violation of the act shall constitute a fund for the maintenance of hatching houses for the propagation of salmon, and be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of hatching houses for the propagation of salmon in the waters of the Columbia river," and

Section [illegible] provides that all fines imposed by the act shall be enforced and collected as other fines and for jurisdiction of courts to enforce the fines.

Section 20 of article 4 of the state constitution, under which the first objection to the indictment is urged, reads as follows:

Section 20. "Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void, only, as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title."

Defendant contends that the subject matter of prohibiting the purchasing of salmon caught contrary to the provisions of the act of 1878 is not expressed in the title of the act, and that therefore the act, so far as it relates to that subject matter, is void; and further, that section [illegible] of the act undertakes to provide for the disposal of fines collected for violation of the act in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of hatching houses for the propagation of salmon in the waters of the Columbia river," which latter act it is claimed is void, and that consequently the act under consideration is void, as a whole.

The rule that a portion only of an act being void will not invalidate the remaining portions [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Oregon [illegible]

Wallis [illegible] of Shawnee, Kansas [illegible]

Ex parte [illegible]

[illegible] Nevada [illegible]

If the [illegible] construction [illegible] the title [illegible] the purpose of the provision of the constitution [illegible] defeated by the rule. The second objection urged against the indictment is that the fines provided therein are excessive, and might at first thought seem to have some merit in it. It was argued that if a person be convicted of violating the provisions of this law by catching or purchasing one salmon, of a value not to exceed $1, he will be subjected to a fine of not less than $[illegible], which, it is claimed, is excessive for the commission of so slight an offense. But if we take into consideration the magnitude of the fishing industry of the Columbia river, the great danger of its total destruction, unless properly regulated and protected, the ease with which laws for its protection may be violated, and the offender go undetected, all of which are matters of common notoriety, and the fact that an offender against these laws commits the offense, not through ignorance, but wilfully and knowingly for the purpose of gain, all these justify the imposition of a severe penalty.

The third objection urged against the indictment is that the act is unconstitutional in that it is a local law for the punishment of a misdemeanor. Section [illegible] of article 4 of the state constitution, which it is claimed the act violates, reads as follows:

Section [illegible]. "The legislative assembly shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following cases, that is to say:

1. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables.
2. For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors.

* * * * *

It is contended that as this act applies only to the waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries it is local, and consequently in conflict with the above provisions of the constitution. And in support of their position, counsel have cited a number of authorities which I will proceed to review briefly.

In the case of Manning vs. Tipple, 1 Oregon, [illegible], the supreme court held that an act passed by the legislature in October, 18[illegible], and which provided that the clerks and sheriffs of fourteen counties of the state should receive annual salaries, and establishing a table of fees for services performed by said officers [illegible] different from those of other counties of the state, and providing that said fees should be collected by the said sheriffs and clerks of the counties mentioned and be paid over to the said counties, was a local law [illegible] for the assessment and collection of taxes for county purposes [illegible] certain counties and in no way affected [illegible] other localities.

In the case of the People vs. Allen, 42 N. Y., [illegible], the court held that an appropriation for the [illegible] river was an appropriation for a local purpose because, as they say, "Its name is not found in any of the general maps of the state, it is not found in any general history of the country and its character is in no way described in any public statute. And it is not of such public notoriety as to be generally known to the people of the state, and hence the courts can take no more notice of its character and existence than of the character, location and usefulness of the ordinary highways of the state. In this respect it is unlike the great rivers and lakes of the state, and the mountain ranges, which are matters of general history and public notoriety." The court further says:

"This is unlike any of the improvements of the Hudson river. That is a river navigable for about 150 miles, forming a link in the chain of water communication between the ocean and the great lakes. It acts an important part in the commerce of the whole state, and the citizens of the state generally are interested in its navigation. An improvement made in its navigation at any point would not be mainly or materially for the benefit of the people living at or near that point, but would be for the benefit of the entire commerce of that great river, and of the commerce of the whole state."

In the case of The People vs. Supervisors of Chautauqua, 43 N. Y., [illegible], where a clause in the general act of the legislature making appropriations for certain expenses of government and for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, appropriating from the state treasury the sum of $[illegible] for the construction of a bridge over Cattaraugus creek at a particular locality under the direction of certain commissioners named, and further providing that the supervisors of the counties of Erie and Chautauqua each should assess upon their respective counties a moiety of such further sum, not exceeding $[illegible], as the said commissioners should certify to be necessary for the completion of the bridge, the court held that the latter provision was unconstitutional and void, for the reason among others that it was local. The court says: "All provision bearing upon the taxable property of a certain marked-out locality, the separated taxpayers of that locality and no portion of the state outside the lines of these counties."

In the case of Earle vs. Board of Education of San Francisco, [illegible] Cal., [illegible], the court held that an act entitled "An act to add a new section to the political code, to be known as section [illegible], relating to salaries of school teachers in cities having [illegible] inhabitants or more," and which established the salaries to be paid to the teachers in the public schools in all consolidated cities and counties containing more than 100,000 inhabitants, was a local law providing for the management of the common schools and in conflict with the state constitution, which prohibits the passage of local laws for the management of the common schools.

It will be observed that in each of the above cases, the law which was adjudged local, applied only to a certain locality and was of no interest to the people of the state at large. No locality other than that mentioned in the act, was interested to any considerable extent in the subject matter of the act. The law affected only the inhabitants of particular districts.

The law under consideration in this case undertakes to regulate public fisheries, and while it makes it unlawful to catch or fish for sale only in the waters of the Columbia river and its tributaries, in its operation it affects the inhabitants of the whole state.

To say that those people only who are inhabitants of the counties in the immediate vicinity of or bordering upon those waters are interested in the regulation and protection of the fishing industry carried on upon the Columbia river, an industry which produces and distributes each year among the people of this state not only thousands but hundreds of thousands of dollars, would be, to say the least, taking a very narrow view of the case.

In the case of Allen vs. Hirsch, 8 Oregon, 412, was a case involving the same principle under consideration here. The supreme court held in that case that "An act to provide for the construction of a road in Grant and Baker counties, to be known as the Eastern Oregon and Winnemucca road," and "An act to provide for the construction of a wagon road up the south bank of the Columbia river from near the mouth of the Sandy in Multnomah county, to the Dalles, in Wasco county," were not in conflict with that clause of the constitution which forbids the legislative assembly passing special or local laws, for laying out, opening and working on highways; that they were public, and not special or local laws, within the meaning of the constitution, because, while the roads in question were built in certain fixed localities, and might be more convenient to those localities than to others, nevertheless they were built for the use and convenience of the public, to facilitate travel between different sections of the state, separated by extensive mountain ranges, and were a benefit to the whole state, and therefore, in their nature, general. So far as I have been able to ascertain, wherever a question involving this principle has arisen in the courts of the different states, it has received an interpretation in accord with that given by our own supreme court in the above case.

In the case of Hayes, et al., vs. Territory, [illegible] Pacific Reporter, [illegible], the supreme court of Washington territory held that a law which placed restrictions upon hunting in certain specified counties of the territory was not special or local, but general, for they say, "its provisions fall without distinction upon all inhabitants of the territory." As early as the year 1800 the courts of Massachusetts passed upon a statute almost identical in its nature with the one under consideration and held it to be a public statute. The act in this case was entitled, "An act for the preservation of fish called bass in Dunstan river in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland," and the court in passing upon the question says: "We are of opinion that the statute referred to is a public statute. It is obligatory on all the citizens and they must notice it at their peril. We must, therefore, ex officio take notice of it; indeed, all the laws regulating the taking of fish are made for the public benefit, to preserve the fish and are all public statutes." Burnham vs. Webster, [illegible] Mass., [illegible].

In the case of Pierce vs. Kimball, [illegible] Am. Dec. [illegible], the supreme court of Maine held that an act entitled "An act regulating the survey of lumber in the county of Penobscot," and which act made it unlawful for any person to sell lumber manufactured in said county unless the same had been taken account of or surveyed by the surveyor general or one of his deputies, or for any person other than the surveyor general or his deputies to survey lumber therein, was not a special or local law, but a general law [illegible] with approval the case of Burnham vs. Webster, supra, [illegible]

The fourth [illegible] urged by counsel for defendant raises the question of the extent of the jurisdiction of this state and county over the waters of the Columbia river, where the same forms a common boundary between this state and the territory of Washington.

The act of congress admitting this state into the union provides [illegible] that its northern boundary shall commence at a point one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river [illegible] including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river concurrently with states and territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this state"; and again in section [illegible] of the same act, "The said state of Oregon shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said state of Oregon so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said state, and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same."

In support of the objection it is urged that the middle of the Columbia river is the northern boundary of the state, and that the giving of concurrent jurisdiction over said river, to the state only carried with it the right to make arrests in criminal cases, or to serve summons and other process in civil cases, where the crime charged was committed, or the cause of action sued upon, arose south of that line.

In giving this state concurrent jurisdiction with Washington territory over the Columbia river congress must have had some purpose in view, and it seems to me the purpose was to prevent the question of jurisdiction arising between the two sovereignties, and in the courts thereof. If the construction contended for by counsel for the defendant were to prevail, and a crime was committed, or a civil action arose, at a point very near the middle of the Columbia river, it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to determine whether jurisdiction of the case belonged to this state or to Washington territory. By giving this state concurrent jurisdiction with Washington territory over the waters of the Columbia river congress, for all purposes in civil and criminal cases made [illegible] northern boundary of said river [illegible] the state. In order [illegible] this [illegible] it is unnecessary to determine [illegible] view of the case [illegible] the question of the boundary or extent of the jurisdiction of this county. If the salmon [illegible] charged to have been purchased were caught in the Columbia river [illegible] between the state and Washington territory, they were [illegible] and that they were [illegible]

This disposes of all the objections urged [illegible] the argument, but there is one [illegible] in the indictment which I consider a material [illegible] and which is covered by the general objection [illegible]. The indictment charges that the salmon were purchased by defendant, he knowing that said salmon had been caught [illegible] taken in the Columbia river, [illegible] There is no allegation that they were caught or taken [illegible]. This I consider a material and necessary allegation and the leaving of it out was evidently an oversight on the part of the district attorney in preparing the indictment. For that [illegible] the demurrer will be sustained [illegible] a new indictment [illegible] and the case [illegible] resubmitted to the grand jury.

T. A. McBride [illegible] for state; [illegible] Wade, [illegible] and [illegible] for defendant.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TRUST

The Greatest Aggregation of Capital in the World

CHICAGO, Feb. [illegible].—An outline plan for a gigantic trust of all the [illegible] west of Chicago, which may be submitted to the roads for their approval later on, has been worked out. It is proposed to elect a chairman for the trust and a board of control consisting of [illegible] representative from each of the members of the trust. This board of control is to have [illegible] the interests of the various roads. [illegible] making all net earnings [illegible] with all charges [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] to be adjudicated by the committee.

It is [illegible] expected will be [illegible] [illegible] the territory between [illegible] [illegible] between the [illegible] boundary and [illegible]

If a great western railroad trust should be formed [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] be the largest aggregation of capital for a specific purpose in the world. The aggregate capitalization of the trust would be [illegible] greater than that of the roads involved in the present [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] includes the capital [illegible] of the roads included within the [illegible]

THE SUFFERING CROWN PRINCE

He Passes an Uneasy Night and Coughs Violently

SAN REMO, Feb. [illegible].—The bulletin issued this morning states that the crown prince's sleep last night was disturbed by violent fits of coughing. He is without fever. [illegible] expectoration [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible]. His general condition, however, is fairly good.

[illegible]

SAN REMO, Feb. [illegible].—The crown prince seemed better this evening. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Hesse, Duke Henry, and the crown prince's sister the Duchess of [illegible] [illegible] with him to-day. The meeting of the prince and his sister was pathetic. He was unable to speak [illegible]. It is expected that there will be a decided change in his condition in a few days. The physicians remained at San Remo at the desire of the prince [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. [illegible].—[illegible] banker have received private cables this morning [illegible] that there is [illegible] hope for the [illegible] crown prince.

[illegible]

BERLIN, Feb. [illegible].—It is reported [illegible] that owing to further [illegible] Bismarck [illegible] [illegible] the emperor [illegible] Prince William.

THE STORM IN ENGLAND

An Unusually Heavy Snowfall and Delayed Traffic

LONDON, Feb. [illegible].—An unusually large amount of snow has fallen in North England. Railroad traffic is seriously delayed. A number of trains have been snowed up and much distress has been experienced by passengers. Farm sheds and thousands of sheep are buried in the snow. A few persons have died from exposure. The storm is general throughout the country.

ENGLAND

IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the commons this evening Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, declared that there was no truth whatever in the report that any military or naval action is being taken or contemplated in relation to Venezuela.

Chaplin, minister of agriculture, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. He commented on the prolonged depression in agriculture, and said it was a subject of greater importance than the Irish question. Many thousand acres had gone out of cultivation, and there had been a concurrent decrease in cattle and sheep. Another effect of the depression was the increase of the masses unemployed. What could the government do to assist to a better state of affairs?

Lord John Manners admitted the terrible condition of agriculture and said the government had no specific against its depression. The government had decided to ask the two houses to give their assent to a bill giving a department of agriculture. (Cheers.)

HICKS-BEACH RE-ELECTED

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who sought re-election to parliament for the west division of Bristol, on his acceptance of the office of president of the board of trade, has been returned without opposition.

AN APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The appointment of Baron Henry De Worms as under secretary for the colonies is announced.

CABLE NOTES

WINE PRODUCTION IN FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. [illegible].—In the senate to-day M. [illegible] referred to reports of a decrease in the production of wine in France, and asked if they were true. M. Viette, minister of agriculture, replied that the production of wine was increasing annually, exceeding [illegible] hectolitres.

[illegible]

LONDON, Feb. [illegible].—[illegible] have been received [illegible] [illegible] have left [illegible] and proceeded [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from Spain [illegible]

EUROPEAN POLITICS

[illegible]

[illegible] Bismarck suggested that the powers [illegible] [illegible] assent to the suggestion [illegible] accompanied by no coercive measures.

[illegible] WAR

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. [illegible].—Roumania has notified the porte that Austria has given assurance that Russia [illegible] Roumanian territory would be considered a [illegible].

Distress After Eating

[illegible]

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LANDPLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARREL'S,
PORTLAND, OR.

PUSHING HILL

He's Backed by the Active
New York.

Cleveland's Tariff Message Riding Up
Troublous Dreams—The White
to be Scored at the Outset

W. C. MacBride's New York special
nal Examiner (Item.) The attitude
[illegible] Hill with respect to the presidential
tion, is becoming aggressive.
tion ought to rightly interpret the
times, and, if so, the president can
see that the danger of his renomination
the antagonisms in his own state,
words, to secure renomination
must fight for it.

The forces opposing the president
state are firmly intrenched in
power. From the center Governor
the vantage ground, and in the
New York City, Mayor Hewitt has a
standing place. These leaders oppose
term, not solely on the ground of
ingratitude, but because they believe
Cleveland is weaker than the
in the state, where, to attain success
at least be as strong.

While there may have been no
ment, compact or understanding
gramme seems to be that Gov. Hill
the presidential race, open and above
Roswell P. Flower is to make the
ernor. This combination will have
the following of the strongest
ation in New York city. It will
port of Tammany and will not
the county democracy.

But Mr. Cleveland is awake
which beset him. The conditions
have already compelled him to
reformer atmosphere of reform
the lowest strata of the machine.
[illegible] being used not to win the
ellen ivate, but to invite the
[illegible] which are robust. Up to
his

FREE TRADE MESSAGE

In congress there did not appear
shadow of a chance to defeat the
renomination. In issuing it
Mr. Cleveland had his eye on the
this section he desired the united
the national convention. The sop
to Cerberus, however, proves to
available club to disorganize the
following in his own state. Viewed
light of political wisdom, the
political blunder from which
escape. Upon the heels of his
rumbling of opposition is heard
fast crystallizing into open and
[illegible]

From this distance one hears
crets of the White house than
The gossips of its inner chamber
the president is now alarmed at
tees. Recently he sent for
Mr. Davis for twelve years
Virginia in the United States
ing their single instrumentality
more to develop his state than
zens.

"Tell me," said the president,
talk "why the fear of danger to
in the two Virginias."

And Mr. Davis did frankly tell
are to make the democratic fight
free coal," said he, "neither
Virginia are worth fighting
"I talk with you, Mr. President,"
not believe that the democratic
make a fight on that line."

LOSING OLD FRIENDS

It has often been said of Mr.
he men who supported him
fice of sheriff opposed him
ald dent of mayor, that such
for mayor opposed him for
who supported him as governor
the office he now fills. It now
of the men who controlled his
election were getting away from
Talking to-day to a very prominent
can politician, who is generally
said "Senator Gorman and the
recently some plain words.
dience to the mugwump
dent asked the senator to
gins to resign as chief of the
vision of the United States
man gave the president the
for, but at the same time told
ignation of every prominent
in the state of Maryland was
"What does this mean?"
land

"It means,' said the senator,
permitted Maryland to become
ground of the abuse of the
When I [illegible]

THE DIRECTOR CASE

[illegible]

the [illegible] claimant

[illegible]

[illegible] reading and finding the libel in order was
[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] fast pula
[illegible] in the sum of $[illegible] as
[illegible] to the adverse parties for costs and
[illegible] thereby incurred, in which the vessel
[illegible] wheat were subsequently arrested and all
[illegible] interested cited to appear. Thereupon
[illegible] master filed a claim of ownership of said
[illegible] on behalf of William W. Turnbull and
[illegible] and on the same day said parties and
[illegible] master appeared in the suit, by counsel, and
[illegible] the possession of the wheat.

[illegible] libel alleges that in October, 1886, the
[illegible] of the Director chartered her to the
[illegible] to carry a cargo of wheat from this
[illegible] to Europe at 4 shillings and 6 pence a
[illegible] stating therein that the vessel was "tight,
[illegible] strong and in every way fitted for such
[illegible] that the vessel was laden by the libel
[illegible] and as soon as the cargo was on board,
[illegible] commenced to leak badly, she could not
[illegible] the voyage and the cargo was dis-
[illegible]

[illegible] exception to the libel of this kind of
[illegible] of action it was held, "In a suit by
[illegible] for the non-performance of a contract
[illegible] freightment, the facts which establish the
[illegible] of the master also give the libellant a
[illegible] on the vessel for the amount of his claim,
[illegible] therefore it is proper and expedient that
[illegible] proceeding against the wheat, master and
[illegible] should be joined in one libel and
[illegible] When the possession of personal property
[illegible] been changed by means involving the
[illegible] of a maritime contract concerning the
[illegible] possession is wrongfully withheld
[illegible] the [illegible] person entitled,
[illegible] under the circumstances, to the possession
[illegible] may maintain a suit in admiralty to
[illegible]

[illegible]

PUSHING HILL.

He is Backed by the Active Worke New York.

Cleveland's Tariff Message Rising Up to Troublous Dreams—The White House to be Scared at the Outlook.

W. C. MacBride's New York special to th Enquirer (Dem.): The attitude of G hor Hill, with respect to the presidential tion, is becoming aggressive. The adm tion ought to rightly interpret the signs times, and, if so, the president can not see that the danger of his renomination the antagonisms in his own state. In words, to secure renomination Mr. Cle must fight for it.

The forces opposing the president in state are firmly intrenched in position power. From the center Governor Hill the vantage ground, and in the strong New York City, Mayor Hewitt has a manding place. These leaders oppose term, not solely on the ground of the pre ingratitude, but because they believe Cleveland is weaker than the democrati in the state, where, to attain success, he at least be as strong.

While there may have been no formal ment, compact or understanding, th gramme seems to be that Gov. Hill is the presidential race, open and above board Roswell P. Flower is to make the race ernor. This combination will have the following of the strongest political zation in New York city. It will have port of Tammany and will not be offen the county democracy.

But Mr. Cleveland is awake to the which beset him. The conditions now have already compelled him to emerge nether atmosphere of reform and the lowest strata of the machine. Patro now being used not to win the plaudit effeminate, but to invite the confidence forces which are robust. Up to the his

FREE TRADE MESSAGE

To congress there did not appear to shadow of a chance to defeat the presid nomination. In issuing it as a politica Mr. Cleveland had his eye on the South. his section he desired the united delegat the national convention. The sop thus to Cerberus, however, proves to have available club to disorganize the dem following in his own state. Viewed sol light of political wisdom, the presiden mitted a blunder from which he can escape. Upon the heels of his manifest rumbling of opposition is heard. It fast crystalizing into open and pronoun volt.

From this distance one hears more of crats of the White house than those near the gossips of its inner chambers produc the president is now alarmed at his own ness. Recently he sent for ex-Senator Mr. Davis for twelve years represent Virginia in the United States senate. ny other single instrumentality he more to develop his state than any o zene.

"Tell me," said the president, after a talk, "why the fear of danger to the in the two Virginias."

And Mr. Davis did frankly tell him: are to make the democratic fight on the free coal," said he, "neither Virginia Virginia are worth fighting for. frank with you, Mr. President," he add not believe that the democratic leaders make a fight on that line."

LOSING OLD FRIENDS.

It has often been said of Mr. Clevela the men who supported him for the office of sheriff opposed him for the alted one of mayor, that such as suppo for mayor opposed him for governor, who supported him as governor oppos the office he now fills. It now begins if the men who controlled his nomina election were getting away from him.

Talking to-day to a very prominent can politician, who is generally well said: "Senator Gorman and the presi recently some plain words. It appears dence to the mugwump sentiment, dent asked the senator to induce gins to resign as chief of the appoint vision of the United States treasury. man gave the president the resignat for, but at the same time told him that ignation of every prominent democrat in the state of Maryland was at his disp

"'What does this mean?' asked land.

"'It means,' said the senator, 'that permitted Maryland to become the ground of the abuse of the mugwum When I had a political battle on my ha called for all the energy and resou command I received no active or mo from the white house. Indeed, the became almost fixed that the defeat of nicipal candidate in Baltimore was yourself.'

"'What would you have had me do?' Mr. Cleveland.

"'Well, Mr. President, the fact is,' reply, 'I received no such letter yourself constrained to write in behalf R. Fellows.'"

SMITH WEED AND THE PRESIDENT

The recent visit of Smith Weed to ton, and the attention shown him at house, was upon the President's invit yet Mr. Weed did not deceive Mr. He gave him cold comfort. His free sage was criticised as a calamity to success. Mr. Weed will go to Europe not return before the presidential settled.

When the president's message was printed Weed and Le Grand B. Vermont, were at the Fifth Aven Cannon is a man of great wealth, a large stockholder in Frank Hatto paper venture, and has joint inter Weed.

"What do you think of the messag Cannon to Weed.

"I dare not give my opinion," he only think."

"Well, if you thought out loud," "would you swear?"

"Yes," said Weed, "streak of blue

The next morning Cannon accosted of Connecticut.

"Did you sleep well last night?"

"Oh, yes," said Barnum.

"Come, now, did you sleep well?"

"Why do you ask me?" said Barnum.

"Have you read the president's messa

"Yes," said Barnum, savagely.

"And you slept well?" added Cannon.

"No, I didn't," said the chairman of t tional democratic committee, "it kept half the night."

These illustrations serve to show president went out of his way to disrup than unify the democratic following, such leaders of the democracy fro comes the silent protest against a pa paign with a free-trade leader. The and his friends can not make the enough to escape the issue of free t protection, if Mr. Cleveland be the The message must be his platform. leaders will so force it.

The natural question then is can the tion states of New Jersey and Conn carried on a free trade platform? Is take the risk when the issue can be rear if some other candidate than land be chosen? This comprehend and substance of the opposition to every day growing more active and

A MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Again, Mr. Cleveland's message has ated the jealousies between democra It was not the issues raised by Mr. which defeated Randall's candidate Harrisburg. It was more the power I have it from undisputed source Mr. Scott, of Erie, $30,000 to elect an cant chairman. If the campaign land's behalf is to be one of money barrel will not be wide enough to go in a preliminary scrap it requires capture a committee.

The failure to elect a member of committee from New York will work advantage of those who desire the vention to be held in that city. which promised support are now have the convention go west. nati or Chicago will capture it.

The so-called labor party which under Henry George and McGlynn The rank and file have gone back to allegiance. The old lines are being and the issue of 1888 will be between crats and the republicans, with the following as the dangerous buffer.

When the head feels dull and heavy, the peare sallow and greasy, and the food, the Carter's Little Liver Pills this.

THE DIRECTOR CASE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON.

Saturday, February 18, 1888.

The Director—W. W. Turnbull et al., claimants, No. 1529.

(1) SEAWORTHINESS, WARRANTY OF. There is an implied warranty of seaworthiness or fitness for the contemplated voyage in every charter party or contract of affreightment on the part of the ship-owner, and this is a condition precedent to performance by the shipper.

(2) CASE IN JUDGMENT. The libellants chartered the Director to carry a cargo of wheat from Portland to Europe, and when she was loaded she commenced, from inherent weakness, to leak so that her cargo had to be discharged—*Held*, that the vessel not being seaworthy at the date of the charter and the delivery of the cargo, there was a failure on the part of the ship owner to perform the condition precedent of the contract, and the shipper was absolved therefrom and was entitled to recover possession of his wheat and such damages as he may have sustained by reason of such failure.

(3) ORDER OF PAYMENT OF CLAIMS. Assuming that the proceeds of the sale of the vessel are not sufficient to satisfy the demand of the libellants and those of the intervenors, the stevedore who unloaded the cargo having a lien on both cargo and vessel for his services, is entitled to be first paid; the claim for towage up the river to Portland and the claim of the libellants for damages for breach of the contract are to be paid pro rata—the costs incurred by the libellants in arresting and keeping the vessel to be first paid in full; the carpenter who recaulked and coppered the vessel after the cargo was removed from her, his labor and material being of no benefit to the prior lienors, must be paid last.

(4) ADMIRALTY RECEIVER. In a suit in admiralty, for the possession of personal property when the same is taken on process issued on the application of the libellants, the same should be delivered to them, and therefore if they procure the arrest of the property and leave it in the custody of the marshal, they cannot recover the cost and expense of such custody either as damages or costs.

DEADY, J.

This suit was brought by the libellants, Alexander Balfour, Stephen Williamson, Robert Balfour, Alexander Guthrie and Robert B. Forman, doing business in this port as Balfour, Guthrie & Co., against the British bark Director, her master, William D. Bogart, and 16,568 bags of wheat.

The libel prayed for process against said bark, wheat and master, to the end that the first might be sold to pay the damages of the libellants, that the second "might be delivered to the libellants" free of all charges and liens, that the master may be restrained from interfering with the wheat during the pendency of the suit; and that he and all others claiming any interest in said vessel or wheat, may be cited to appear and answer the libel.

On reading and filing the libel an order was made thereon allowing process to issue, as prayed for in the libel, on the filing of a stipulation by the libellants, in the sum of $50,000, as security to the adverse parties for costs and damages thereby incurred, on which the vessel and wheat were subsequently arrested, and all parties in interest cited to appear. Thereupon the master filed a claim of ownership of said vessel on behalf of William W. Turnbull and others; and on the same day said parties and the master appeared in the suit, by counsel, and claimed the possession of the wheat.

The libel alleges that on October 3, 1885, the master of the Director chartered her to the libellants to carry a cargo of wheat from this port to Europe, at 42 shillings and 6 pence a ton, stating therein that the vessel was "tight, staunch, strong and in every way fitted for such voyage," that the vessel was laden by the libellants, and as soon as the cargo was on board, she commenced to leak so badly she could not proceed on her voyage and the cargo was discharged.

On exceptions to the libel for misjoinder of causes of action, it was held (1), "In a suit by a shipper for the non-performance of a contract of affreightment, the facts which establish the liability of the master, also give the libellant a lien on the vessel for the amount of his claim, and therefore it is proper and expedient that the proceeding against the owner or master and the vessel should be joined in one libel," and (2), "When the possession of personal property has been changed by means involving the breach of a maritime contract concerning the same, or such possession is wrongfully withheld contrary thereto, the owner or other person entitled, under the circumstances to the possession thereof, may maintain a suit in admiralty to obtain the same." 11 Saw., 493.

An amended libel was subsequently filed in which a sale of the wheat, on October 5, 1885, is alleged to have been made to Arthur Bald of Liverpool, at 35 shillings and 9 pence per 500 pounds, including freight and insurance, to be shipped from this port during the month of October or November of that year by the Director, she being "a first-class wooden vessel" and fit to carry said cargo, and the loss of the same by reason of the inability of the Director to carry the wheat as per the terms of the sale and the stipulation of the charter party to the damage of the libellants $3056.

On May 31, 1887, the master and claimants answered the libel admitting the making of the charter party and the loading and unloading of the cargo as stated in the libel, and allege that the master after discharging the cargo had the Director hove down and repaired, so that she was ready to receive the wheat again before the expiration of November and fit to carry the same to its destination, as per the charter party.

In the course of the trial the claimants offered in evidence copies of the Bureau Veritas or the French Lloyds, for the years 1884 and 1885, to show the character and construction of the Director in connection with evidence tending to show that the libellants' agent at this port, Mr. Walter J. Burns, was familiar with these registers at and before the chartering of the Director, and was therefore chargeable with a knowledge of the facts therein stated concerning the Director. They were admitted without objection for whatever they might prove.

These registers, so far as the libellants are concerned, are mere hearsay, derived from local surveys and inspections made at the instance of the owners and usually in their interest. Judging from what I have seen of such surveys in this case, they are of little or no value as evidence of the true condition of a vessel. Underwriters, from their vocation and business, may be presumed to have a knowledge of their contents. Whar. Ev. §§ 785, 1. 63. But as to others not so related to the subject such presumption does not obtain. 1 Whar. Ev., 669.

And so far as these libellants are concerned, they are not evidence of any fact about which there is any doubt or controversy in the case.

Assuming, however, that the agent was familiar with these volumes of Veritas, the information imparted to him by them was to the effect that the Director was a first-class wooden vessel, built in 1873, in New Brunswick, principally of spruce, birch, pitch pine and hackmatack, with a character rated at 3 | 3, A 1 1, and about five years of life before her, the last survey having been made at Liverpool in 1883. And this, of course, does not tend to show, as maintained by counsel for the claimants that the agent of the libellants must or could have known that the Director was not a first-class wooden vessel, but the contrary.

Certain certificates of survey of the Director, made in this port, were also offered in evidence by the claimants to prove the seaworthiness of the vessel, as well as an authenticated copy of a survey purporting to have been made in Hong Kong just prior to her departure from that port for this. Libellants objected and they were admitted subject to the objection. The objection is well taken. The certificate of the survey of a vessel is ex parte—mere hearsay—and is not evidence of the facts contained in it in favor of the person procuring it, whatever it may be when offered against him. Hall v. Franklin Ins. Co., 9 Pick., 476. Watson v. The Ins. Company, 2 Wash. C. C., 152. Cort v. The Delaware Ins. Company, Id., 375; U. S. v. Mitchell, Id., 478; Saltus v. The Commercial Ins. Company, 12 Johns., 489; Abbott v. Sebor, 3 Johns. Cas., 39; 1 Whar. Ev., § 120.

Such certificate is evidence of the fact that a survey was made, and when a question arises as to the propriety or necessity of a sale by the master of a stranded or injured vessel in pursuance of such a survey, it may be evidence of the facts contained therein, tending to justify the action of the master. But even then, it is not conclusive and may be contradicted. Gordon v. Mass. F. & M. Ins. Company, 2 Pick., 263.

In this case the proper proof of the facts ascertained on the surveys of the Director is the testimony of the surveyors. In the case of the Atlanta (3 Sum., 282) the surveyors appear to have been examined as witnesses. But the certificate of the survey, dated November 25, 1885, and signed by Nathaniel Ingersoll and John E. Lombard, is competent evidence to qualify the testimony of said Lombard concerning the condition of the vessel at that time, as a statement made by him out of court.

The evidence on the point of unseaworthiness includes, among others, the master, the first and second mate, the carpenter and one of the crew. The first mate left the vessel on October 26, and is a witness for the libellants, the others remain with the ship, and testify for the claimants. A number of ship masters, mostly British, testify as to what leakage will render a vessel unseaworthy. Most of them seem to think a vessel is seaworthy so long as her pumps can keep down the leak. "Seaworthy" is doubtless a relative term, depending on the voyage and cargo. Where the cargo is wheat and the voyage from this port to Europe around Cape Horn, a vessel to be seaworthy, must be tight and strong, and not leak through any inherent weakness.

As usual, in this class of cases, the evidence is very conflicting. On a careful consideration of it and the degree of credit to be given to the witnesses, I find the facts to be as follows:

The Director is a wooden vessel of 679 tons register, built principally of spruce, pine and hackmatack, at Moss Glen, New Brunswick, in 1873, and classed in Veritas 3 | 3 A 1.1 for six years from July, 1883, and was docked and remetaled in September, 1883.

About the middle of March, 1885, she sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Amoy, China, with a cargo of coal. On May 17 she left the latter port in ballast for Hong Kong, from whence on June 30 she sailed for Portland with a cargo of China goods, principally rice, and reached here on September 11 of the same year.

On the voyage to Amoy she encountered a gale off the Solomon islands, during which she leaked so that the pumps were used continuously. On the voyage from Hong Kong to Portland the weather was very good, except for a couple of days while in the Bashee channel, when there was an ordinary fresh gale, during which the vessel leaked not less than six inches per hour, and for the rest of the voyage not less than three inches per hour. On her arrival at Portland the master reported to his agents that the vessel was leaking, whereupon a survey was ordered, in pursuance of which, the cargo being discharged, she was first put by the head and some small repairs made about her sternpost, and then by the stern and similar work done about her sternpost, and on October 1 the surveyors reported her leak reduced to 1-10 of an inch per hour, and that she was "fit to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world."

On October 3 the Director was chartered to the libellants to carry a cargo of wheat from this port to Europe at the rate of 42 shillings and 6 pence per ton. The charter stated that the vessel was "tight, staunch, strong and every way fitted for such a voyage." And among others it contained the following stipulations: That the vessel would furnish the charterers a certificate from their surveyor "that she is satisfactory to him as regards general condition, stowage, dunnage, draft of water and ventilation;" that should she fail to pass satisfactory survey, or be unreasonably detained in consequence of having to dry dock for repairs, this charter to be void at charterers' option; that lay days shall commence twenty-four hours after discharge of inward cargo and the master reports that he is ready to receive cargo, and "ten working lay days" be allowed for loading.

Between October 3 and 8 the vessel was loaded with wheat by libellants—the same weighing 980 long tons. The cargo was consigned to the order of libellants, and the usual bills of lading taken from the master in their own name, whereby the master admitted the receipt on board in good condition of 16,568 bags of wheat to be delivered at a port in Europe in like condition.

On October 8 Nathaniel Ingersoll, surveyor for the libellants, reported that "this cargo of wheat in sacks has been properly dunnaged under my direction," and "this vessel is properly ventilated and is in good condition to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any port of the world."

On the morning of October the 9th, as the vessel was about to leave her dock and proceed to sea, it was discovered that she was leaking and had an unusual quantity of water in her hold, when a survey was had on the request of the master. On the 10th the surveyors, Nathaniel Ingersoll and John E. Lombard, reported that she was making a little over an inch of water an hour and advised that her cargo be partially discharged, and "the upper course of copper be turned down and the ship's top sides be thoroughly caulked to the plank sheer."

In consequence of this leak and survey the cargo was wholly discharged and placed on the dock, and on October 26 a contract was made with Robert McIntosh for the repair of the vessel at a cost of $1455, the same to be braced, shored and hove down on either side so as to expose the keel, and caulked, coppered and otherwise repaired as the surveyors might direct, so as to render her seaworthy.

On November 13 and 16 she was hove down, first on her starboard and then on her port side, and stripped of her sheathing, when it was found that her seams were slack, so that you could put your hand in them, the oakum was wet and sodden, coming away with the sheathing and dropping out of the seams. The keel was badly broomed and split, 35 feet by 9 inches of which was taken out at the center and replaced with Oregon fir. One butt was started on the starboard side, and when she was hove down the water came in under her covering boards fore and aft in great quantity. The vessel was recaulked and recoppered, the butt fastened and brought back to her loading berth, where her top sides were caulked. On November 21, on the request of the master, a survey was ordered, and on the 25th the surveyors last aforesaid reported that the vessel was then "tight, staunch and in good order to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world."

Ingersoll died before the testimony was taken and Bloomfield testified that he signed the report with much hesitation, and that he was then satisfied that the vessel was not seaworthy or fit to carry this cargo of wheat to Europe, and on November 27 the master informed the libellants that he was ready to reload the cargo.

In the meantime the libellants on October 5, had sold the cargo of wheat through their Liverpool house to Arthur Bald of that place. The contract of sale provided that the wheat was "the average of the Walla Walla crop of 1885," and was "to be shipped per Director, 679 T. R., a first class wooden vessel, classed not lower than A1, English or 3 | 3 1 1 French Veritas. * * As per bills of lading to be dated during October and (or) November, 1885, * * * at the price of 35 shillings and nine pence per 500 pounds."

On the delivery of the bills of lading, October 8, 1885, the libellants drew on the purchaser for the price of the cargo, appending to the bill of exchange the bills of lading and the policy of insurance of the cargo—the libellants being the underwriters—and negotiated the same with the Bank of British Columbia, in this city. After learning the condition of the vessel and the unlading of the cargo, Mr. Bald repudiated the sale, because of the breach of the condition precedent thereto that the Director was seaworthy. This determination, following as it did, on some correspondence between the parties, was made known to the Liverpool house on October 28, and by them to the Portland branch early in November—the bills of lading being remailed to the latter on November 14.

On November 7 the Portland agents of the libellants wrote to the master stating that he held him, his vessel and his owners liable for all losses sustained on the cargo of wheat on the ground of a breach of the warranty contained in the charter that the Director was seaworthy.

Between October 9 and the date of this notice there was correspondence and conversation between the libellants and the ship's agents, Messrs. Taylor, Young & Co., as to the rights and obligations of the parties to the transaction, the former claiming the return of the wheat free and clear of all liens and charges, while the latter was willing to cancel the charter party, if the libellants would bear the expense incident to the unlading and recision of the contract.

The parties were unable to agree, and the master insisted on holding the cargo, and thereupon this suit was commenced on November 23 to obtain possession of the wheat and damages for the failure to perform the contract of affreightment, in which the vessel was arrested on November 25 and the wheat on November 28.

Afterwards the following persons intervened for their interests and exhibited libels in the cause: Robert McIntosh, ship carpenter, on January 16, 1886, against the vessel, for the sum of $1537 for materials and labor expended in the repair of the same after the wheat was unladen and prior to the survey of November 25; Richard Lemon, stevedore, on January 23, 1886, against the vessel and cargo, for the sum of $162 50, for unloading the latter from the vessel preparatory to the survey of October 10, and the Vancouver Transportation Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Washington territory, on March 4, 1886, against the vessel, for the sum of $405, for towage up the river on the inward bound voyage.

On the arrest of the wheat the possession of the same was not claimed by the libellants, and it remained in the custody of the marshal. Neither did the claimants make any application for the delivery to them of the vessel, and it also remained in the custody of the marshal. On May 1, 1886, on the application of the libellants and the consent of the claimants, an order was made for the sale of the wheat, and at the same time, on the application of the claimants and the consent of the libellants, an order was made for the sale of the vessel and, in pursuance thereof, on May 15 the vessel was sold to the agents of the claimants, Taylor, Young & Co., for the sum of $3030, and the wheat to Cesar & Co. for $1 17½ per cental, or the sum of $26,282 76, which sum, less $2522 36, the marshal's costs and expenses, was paid into the registry of the court. On December 10, 1887, in pursuance of an order made on the application of the libellants, the clerk paid over to the latter $24,032 70 of the amount, leaving in the registry of the court, as the representative of the vessel, the sum of $2727 54.

In considering the question of the seaworthiness of the vessel, but little, if any, weight has been given to the testimony of the master. His conduct throughout renders him, in my judgment, unworthy of credit. It is not necessary to go into details, and one transaction will suffice to show his want of integrity. Although he admits that the vessel made not less than three inches of water any hour between Hong Kong and this port, the log kept by the mate under his special direction, does not refer to any leak. After the arrival in this port, however, he had the mate write up a new log, in which it was falsely represented that during the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July the vessel was in a hurricane, with a cross sea boarding her fore and aft, and making so much water, without stating the amount, that it was impossible on the 2d to keep her free with one pump, when the fact was that the vessel experienced no rough weather on the voyage, except a moderate gale in the Bashee channel, where she did not make more than seven inches of water an hour. This manufactured log was produced to the British consul as the true log, and was made under the apprehension that the cargo was more or less damaged as a basis of protest against the vessel's liability therefor. However, the cargo came out dry and no further use was made of it.

My conclusion is that the vessel, at the date of the charter, was altogether unseaworthy, considered with reference to the cargo she was to carry and the voyage she was to make. She was structurally defective and inherently weak, was poorly fastened and leaked all over. Caulking did her but little good. She was repaired, according to Veritas, in 1883, and yet, when the copper was stripped off of her in 1885, the oakum in her seams was so loose and water-soaked that it came away without any apparent resistance. This shows that when the vessel was in motion with a cargo on board, her timbers were working, so as to open her seams, whereby the water passed through until the oakum became sodden and loose. The leakage was not the result of any local defect or injury that could be stopped by some specific repair and the flow of which was uniform in all weathers and could be counted on with some degree of certainty, without reference to wind or wave, and provided against accordingly.

She must have worked more or less all over, like a crate or basket, when subject to a strain. The leak fluctuated, the amount depending on her depth in the water and the state of the weather. Lying in still water, at her dock, in ballast she might not leak over an inch an hour, but in four weeks when loaded and under sail the leak would be not less than three inches an hour at the same time, while in tolerably rough weather it would increase to not less than six inches an hour, and to what volume it might reach, would simply depend on the condition of the wind and wave, and how near she came [illegible] would bear without straining or going to pieces.

Nor was the vessel seaworthy after the repairs made in this port. She was inherently weak, and this was a defect that caulking and coppering would not cure. It was like patching old cloth with new. Nothing short of rebuilding would have made her fit to carry this cargo of wheat round Cape Horn to Europe. To be seaworthy, the vessel should also have been properly officered and manned, so that insurance could have been effected on her cargo. The libellants were the underwriters of this cargo, and on November 27th when the vessel was tendered to them as repaired, they had reason to apprehend that it was unsafe to trust the master with this cargo. He might put in some port on the way and falsely represent that his vessel had been injured at sea, and have her rebuilt at the expense of average on the cargo.

And the small price which the vessel brought when sold here, clear of all liens and claims, shows that she was not considered fit for the wheat trade. Shipping wheat to Europe is the principal business of this port, and many British subjects are engaged in it. The British port of Victoria is also near at hand. All the facts of her condition and career had become well known here, and still she only sold for $3000—a sum considerably less than the cost of the repairs just put on her—and her owners appear to have been the purchasers even at that price. She finally left this port in July with a cargo of lumber for Shanghai, and it is since understood that she was lost somewhere down that coast. The reasonable inference is that she at last went out with a cargo of lumber because she could not get one of wheat.

The representation in the charter that the Director was then "tight, staunch, strong and every way fitted for such voyage," is a warranty to that effect, and if the charter was silent on the subject the law would imply as much. Seaworthiness is a condition precedent to every charter or contract of affreightment, and where there is no express warranty to that effect, the law implies one.

The authorities concur in holding that where there is no express agreement to the contrary, the owner warrants the ship to be seaworthy and at the time fit in all respects to carry the cargo described in the contract, to the port or place therein specified. Work v. Leathers, 97 U. S., 379; Wilson v. Griswold, 9 Blatch., 267; The Vesta, 6 Fed. Rep., 532; Davison v. Von Lingen, 113 U. S., 41; The Northern Belle, 9 Wall., 526; The Tornado, 108 U. S., 342.

In Work v. Leathers, supra, Mr. Justice Swayne, speaking for the court, says: "Where the owner of a vessel charters her or offers her for freight, he is bound to see that she is seaworthy and suitable for the service in which she is to be employed. If there be defects, known or not known, he is not excused."

Therefore it makes no difference, so far as the libellant's right to repudiate this contract of affreightment and be restored to the possession of their wheat is concerned, whether the vessel was seaworthy on November 27th or not. The undertaking of the claimants was that she was seaworthy at the date of the charter and the commencement of the loading. This was a condition precedent to their right to the possession of the wheat for the purpose of earning freight in carrying it to its destination.

The clause in the charter, "Should the vessel fail to pass satisfactory survey, or be unreasonably detained in consequence of having to dry dock for repairs, this charter to be void, at charterers' option," has been referred to as excusing the delay for repairs at this port. But certainly the detention contemplated in this clause must occur after the voyage has commenced. The survey of course was to take place in this port and before loading, and if unsatisfactory the libellants might then have declared the contract off, and if after the voyage had commenced she had been detained for the causes mentioned, they might then have declared the contract void, and resumed the possession of their wheat.

Admitting, however, that the detention in this port after the unloading of the cargo was a detention within the purview of this clause, it is not apparent how this helps the case of the claimants, for the libellants in their letter of November 7, written after the contract for repairs was made and before the work was commenced, in effect declared the contract off and gave the claimants notice of their intention to hold them liable for the breach of warranty of seaworthiness.

The libel alleges, among other things, that the libellants were induced to enter into the charter party by the fraud of the master, and they ask to have it declared void on that account. The defense insists that the whole case of the libellants rests on this allegation and contend that the proof of fraud is not sufficient, and therefore the libel must be dismissed. But the libellants are entitled to such relief as the facts stated in the pleadings and established by the proof will warrant.

In this case it is alleged and proved that the claimants failed to keep the condition precedent of their contract to furnish a seaworthy vessel in all respects, fitted to carry a cargo of wheat from this port to Europe, with reasonable safety and dispatch. This absolved the libellants from the performance of their part of the contract, and entitled them to the return of the cargo and damages for the failure and delay. And it matters not whether the master or owner were aware of the unseaworthiness of the vessel or not. They undertook absolutely to furnish in the Director, neither a soft or hardwood vessel, but one "tight, staunch, strong and in every way fitted" for the contemplated voyage. In other words, a first class wooden vessel. Their ignorance of the fact of her unseaworthiness does not excuse them for a violation of such undertaking. Nor does the fact that any rumor or gossip in shipping circles in this port that may have come to the ears of the libellants' agent to the effect that the Director was a leaky vessel, or any knowledge which he may have derived from Veritas that she was built principally of soft wood, qualify the claimants' warranty or estop the libellants from claiming the benefit thereof.

Therefore I do not consider it necessary to go into the question of the fraudulent conduct of the master in the negotiation of the charter party. But if I did, and the fact that he was aware of the condition of the vessel and intended and endeavored to conceal the same from the charterers and the public, constitutes such conduct, there would be no difficulty in deciding the question in favor of the libellants.

A question is made by the claimants that the wheat belongs to Bald of Liverpool, and that the libellants have no property in it and cannot therefore maintain any suit about it. My conclusion, as already expressed, is that the sale to Bald fell through because the Director was not a first-class wooden vessel, that being a condition precedent of the contract of sale. Bald testified that he repudiated the sale, as in my judgment he had a right to do. Then by an arrangement between the parties in Liverpool the bills of lading were returned here to the agent of the libellants for the purpose of enabling him to take such action in regard to the wheat as he might think best. And the agent who appears to have become a partner with the libellants since the date of this transaction, swears positively that the wheat belongs to the libellants.

It is true that Guthrie, one of the partners in the Liverpool house, testifies that he had never formally released Bald from the contract of sale, and if he had any claim against him on that account, he expected to enforce it. And it is on this expression of what Guthrie would rather than what he could, the argument against the right of the libellants to maintain this suit is based.

Admitting, however, that the general property in the wheat is in Bald, the libellants hold the bills of lading with his consent and for his interests, if he has any. In Houseman vs. the North Carlina (15 Pet., 49) Chief Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the court said: "We consider it well settled in admiralty proceedings, that the agent of absent owners may libel either in his own name as an agent, or in the name of his principals, as he thinks best." And the holder or indorsee of a bill of lading, though not the beneficial owner of the property may sue for the non-delivery thereof in his own name. The Thames, 14 Wall., 108; The Vaughn, 16, 258.

The libellants are entitled to recover the possession of the wheat or its money representative in the registry of the court with damages for the violation of the contract of affreightment. The damages claimed by the libellants are as follows: For the difference between the price brought by the marshal's sale and that for which it was sold to Bald, $2[illegible] 05; insurance, $[illegible] 50; and wharfage, $1100.

These claims cannot be allowed to this extent. In my judgment, the libellants on filing their bond, as they did, for the arrest of the wheat, could have had the immediate possession of the same if they desired it. At least they might have specially applied for the delivery of the same or for the sale of the property, as they did later on, and have saved the greater part of the insurance and wharfage. I know that it is said that the claimants played the dog in the manger policy, and would not consent to a sale until they wanted an order for the sale of the ship. But it is none the less certain that if application had been made by the libellants the court would have ordered the marshal to turn over the property or to sell the same, and deposit the proceeds in the registry of the court. The damages must be therefore reckoned on the basis (1) of the difference in the price of wheat at the date of arrest and that to be paid by Bald; and (2) the amount of insurance and wharfage incurred on account of the wheat from the time it was delivered to the master and remained by the marshal. There is no proof as to what was the price of wheat at this date or what was the amount incurred for insurance and wharfage. And unless the parties can agree about these facts, the case must be referred to a commissioner to take testimony on these points. For whatever may be found due the libellants under these heads, with interest, I suggest they are entitled to a decree against the vessel or its proceeds.

Assuming that the fund in the registry of the court is not sufficient to pay the claims of the intervenors and libellants in full, what are the priorities, if any, between them. The claims of all are maritime liens, but the time and circumstances under which they arose may affect their priority. The claim of the stevedore is for a maritime service rendered to both cargo and vessel, and therefore he has a lien on the proceeds of both for the amount thereof. The Canada, Saw., 1. As between the vessel and the cargo the former is primarily liable for the claim. It is not an expense incurred during the voyage, which might be the subject of average between the vessel and the cargo. It arose before the vessel had left her dock and by reason of her unseaworthiness, at the date of the charter. The claim must be first paid out of the proceeds of the vessel, and I think it ought to bear interest.

The claims of the transportation company and the carpenter are not made against the cargo.

The only objection that can be made to the payment of the former pro rata with that of the libellants is that the service was rendered on a prior voyage—the inward bound one—and it is therefore stale and ought to be deferred to the liens accruing since. I think it would be a harsh application of the rule which prefers a claim arising during a later voyage to one arising during an earlier one, to treat the towage of a vessel up the river to this port as a service rendered on an earlier and different voyage from the return one down the river. I think the coming up and going down the river, so far as towage is concerned, where there is only the usual delay in getting and taking on cargo, ought to be considered one voyage. This claim will be paid pro rata with the damages found for the libellants. Taxable costs and disbursements will be allowed on each of the claims as a part of it, but the costs made by the libellants in arresting and keeping the vessel, having been incurred for the benefit of all the claims, must first be paid in full.

The claim of the carpenter must be deferred to the last. He was employed by the agents of the vessel, and doubtless looked through them to the owners for his pay. The repairs were made after the other liens had attached. They were made to enable the vessel to to commence her voyage, and not to continue it after it had been commenced. Nor were they made for the benefit of the prior lienors.

The claim made by the claimants for demurrage while the vessel was in the custody of the law, at 4 pence per ton per day, the rate prescribed in the charter in case the vessel was detained by the fault of the libellants, is not supported by either the pleadings or proof. The detention was not caused by the default of the libellants, but that of the claimants. And if this were otherwise, I doubt if the claimants could have the vessel in the custody of the law, when she might have been delivered to them on bond or sold, and then claim demurrage for such detention. This, it seems, would be taking advantage of their own wrong or negligence.

A decree will be entered in accordance with this opinion.

Mr. C. E. S. Wood and Mr. John W. Whalley for the libellants.

Mr. Frederick R. Strong for the claimants.

Mr. Robert L. McKee for the intervenors.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 20.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

As several correspondents have been advocating the claims of Eastern Oregon, I beg to say a few words with regard to the matter.

The experience of other states ought to convince us that it is wise to retain a good congressman when we have one that has been tried. Why did Ohio keep Giddings and Garfield in the house for many consecutive terms? Why did Maine retain Hale and Frye year after year, and finally promote them to the United States senate?

The answer is, these states have ascertained that it is better to retain a good man than it is to elect a new man every two or four years. After a congressman has become acquainted with the usages of the house, and with fellow members, he can work to a better advantage than a new member can, thereby rendering the state more useful.

I take it that our officers are our servants, and that we should select the one for congress who we believe can render us the best service. Mr. Hermann has been tried, and has shown himself capable in every respect. He has been diligent in his efforts to restore the mail service, so that it might bear a faint resemblance to its former self before this "Jeffersonian" administration came into power. He has pleaded for the wants of Oregon with unflagging energy. He has endeavored to have unearned land grants restored to the government. He has tried to reveal to the horrified gaze of man the hypocrisy of the present administration. In a word he has done his duty. Under his leadership four years ago we gained a brilliant victory, and two years ago, with him as the standard bearer, we marched on to victory. He is efficient in the house, he is victorious in the field, and, above all, he is a man of the people.

Your Ashland correspondent seems to think that unless Mr. Leasure receives the nomination he will be a formidable candidate for the United States senate. Now, if your correspondent is really so much exercised about Eastern Oregon not being represented, why is he not willing to have Mr. Leasure elected United States senator? It occurs to me that Eastern Oregon would rather have a United States senator for six years than a member of congress. If Eastern Oregon can show that Mr. Leasure is better qualified to represent Oregon in the United States senate than the senator whose term will soon expire, then we say by all means elect him to the senate. We have nought to say against the Eastern Oregon candidate. If he be nominated I propose to give him my earnest support. Four years ago Mr. Hermann carried this county against a democrat (John Myers) who had been elected time, time and again to office in this county notwithstanding the fact that this is and always has been a republican county. Therefore, we of Clackamas think we have cause to urge the renomination of Hon. Binger Hermann. We see no reason why Portland should have both United States senators. If Eastern Oregon had one senator, Portland the other and Southern Oregon the congressman, we think the representation, geographically considered, would be as fair and as equal as it is possible to arrange. S. A. D. GURLEY.

HOW EXPLAINED.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I find the following question and answer in the New York *Sun* of February 1:

Why will a tea kettle taken from the stove and containing boiling hot water when put on the hand feel only slightly warm?

We don't know that it will and we don't care to find out by experimenting on our own hands. If it does, it is due to the fact that the bottom of the kettle has conveyed the heat through itself to the water in the kettle.

Cannot some of the school children in Portland give a more satisfactory answer to this question than the Solon of the New York *Sun*? W. L. A.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

AGRICULTURAL.

PROFIT IN SMALL THINGS.

FARMERS FAIL BECAUSE THEY DON'T TURN EVERYTHING TO ACCOUNT.

A merchant at Gervais claimed, in conversation with a friend on the cars, that his town was one of the most independent in the state, because all the merchants paid for their groceries in trade—the ordinary products of the farm—and never paid any money. In other words the community of farmers who trade there, and it is an enterprising town and draws a large trade, buy their supplies by bartering fruit and garden products, butter, eggs and poultry, for what they need, and the merchant in turn ships them to Portland, and they fully pay their own bills at the wholesale grocers with the product of these shipments.

Once upon a time, not over three years ago, a firm of heavy dealers in Linn county became embarrassed and had to temporarily suspend. When a friend inquired how it came that with such a heavy trade in their hands this came about, the brief reply was: "We failed because our customers did not bring to town, when they came to trade, something to barter for what they purchased. They run in debt for all, calculating to 'pay after harvest,' and often harvest was light or prices very low. Had they brought us in trade butter, eggs or poultry, vegetables or fruit, or something they could easily have produced, they would be better off and we should be solvent." He was truth in a nutshell. Nothing could plainer have proved the bad management of most farmers than this bitter truth, told by a hard working, honest and capable business man, who became a victim of [illegible].

Oregon farmers have despised such small doings as selling "garden sass," poultry or eggs, butter and vegetables. They are beginning to learn that therein lies the profit of farming. The true farmer will make these small things pay all the bills and do without what they won't buy for him. Then he is an independent man, whether wheat harvests are good or not. If the other items of farm production pay current expenses, the wheat and other grain crops, wool, etc., will be to the profit side and he can handle himself in any case. Whereas, if wheat is his sole dependence, the failure of a crop often means ruin.

A few years ago Gervais did not get along so well, and neither the people who traded there or the merchants they traded with could handle themselves so easily. But of recent years farmers around there have been working out of debt, and the present season has been fortunate for most. This merchant said: "We pay 40 to 45 cents for eggs, the same for butter, $4 50 to $5 for chickens, $9 a dozen for ducks, apples $1 a box and potatoes 50 cents a bushel." He was showing that farmers have no cause to complain, and that in no other state or country could they succeed as well with the same labor.

The farmers of Oregon are not perhaps, over burdened with money, or overflowing with riches, but there is no reason why any man who works faithfully, and manages with prudence, should not be independently well off.

A lesson can be learned from the history of a man who came to Gervais, or the vicinity where it afterwards was located, in 1852. He had a family and nothing to feed them on, but he got on. The first trade he made was for an ox. He paid for it by cutting cordwood. Gradually he got ahead, found chances to make his work count, bought land and farmed it, never hiring any help until of late years, except in harvest or for a short while in pushing times. By his own labor in the field and his wife's in the house, and having all reasonable comforts, living well and bringing up their family properly, they are now worth $40,000 or $50,000. They have always had the small items of farm production to dispose of and with them have paid the expenses of the household and the farm, and the staple crops, wheat, wool, etc., have been clear profit, furnishing capital to invest, so that now they have four or five good farms located in that part of Oregon.

Many a time the man who was a pioneer, and located his mile square of donation claim, in the best region to be found, has had to sell his 640 acres and seek another location, because he failed to make a living. His old farm was foul with weeds and wild oats, and had greatly deteriorated by shiftless farming. In this state some energetic man has purchased it, who understood himself too well to try to grow crops without resting and cleaning the soil. But in time he farmed it well, restoring its fertility and keeping up the soil in every way possible.

Oregon and this valley are gradually getting a share of good farmers, young men are growing up to understand their business, they do good work and understand what mixed farming means, and practice it, managing to have something to sell when they have anything to buy. That is a safe rule to be governed by. Every one who expects to succeed must be governed by it or success will hardly be possible.

EARLY BRICK BUILDINGS.

At the time of the flood, in 1861, Gov. Abernethy had a brick store building at Oregon City, which was said to be the first structure of that material that ever was built north of San Francisco. There were two brick dwelling houses in the state, but it is not certain if they were built prior to Abernethy's business house. One of them was owned by George Gay, a stock man, whose cattle and horses ran from Chehalem to the mountains south. His house was made a landmark by being designated as the boundary line between Polk and Yamhill counties. The first description of this line said: "Beginning at the brick dwelling house of George Gay and running west, etc.," or words to that effect. Gay was a famous character, for a while very rich and hospitable, and seems to have been finally eaten out of house and home by numerous hungry friends. The other brick dwelling was in Oregon City, opposite the cliff house, and was the home of Archibald McKinlay, the famous and well-remembered man of the Hudson's Bay company. He lived there and dispensed a generous hospitality to his old comrades until the floods came down upon him.

KEEPING FRUIT IN WATER.

Mr. C. R. Hale, writing from Hale, Lane county, says: In a recent issue of THE OREGONIAN there was an item stating that E. W. Allen exhibited at the meeting of the North Pacific Fruit Growers' Association, held last month in Portland, fruit that had been put up in cold water. The item further stated that "of course the water was chemically prepared to preserve the fruit." The water in which that particular fruit was put up may have been thus prepared, but I know from experience that fruit can be put up in cold water and kept for an indefinite time without using chemicals or anything else—only pure, cold water. If any of the readers of THE OREGONIAN are skeptical on this point, as I was before I saw it thoroughly tested, let them put up a few jars and see for themselves. It is my opinion that fruit is of better flavor put up this way than with heat, and there is no question that it is less trouble. The modus operandi is to put in the fruit, fill the jar with cold water, seal air tight and set away "for future reference." Of course, the fruit when taken out of the jar must be cooked, unless it was very ripe when put up.

Mr. Hale's communication would have been more satisfactory if he had recited the experiments he saw made that were convincing to his mind. If he had named the variety of fruits so tasted, their stage of ripeness and size, if whole or in parts, the size of the jar used and the time the fruit was kept, and where kept, if in light or dark place, then a reader could have had a definite idea of the experiment. If he will give these particulars, no doubt the reading public interested in such matters will be glad to hear from him.

The fruit shown by Mr. Allen had a rich syrup and was very palatable. It was not wilted or softened by cooking, but retained all its crispness and flavor, permeated besides by the syrup. It is understood that this fruit is preserved in this condition by chemicals that were probably mixed in the syrup. They are said not to be expensive, and Mr. Allen has on exhibit at his store many large jars filled with fruits large and small, all said to be kept in the same manner.

TO EXTERMINATE FERN.

Fern usually grows on good soil and roots very deep. Its roots have been traced far below surface soil when a well was dug, for instance, but the life of the plant is in the buds that are near the surface. There are different varieties, or else different locations make different growths. On ordinary prairie or upland fern does not grow so large as on very rich bottoms or among timber. It is a common belief that fern of this large growth is much easier killed out than the small kind that is common to uplands. Those who have tried to grow any crops on fern land—whether in bottom or upland or in wood land—know that the yield is very seriously diminished by it. If a thorough summer fallow is had it sometimes keeps down the growth of fern for awhile and insures a crop. If the summer-fallow has been conducted with an intention to kill out the fern, and properly done, there is no reason why it should not effect that object.

The theory advanced by a person who studied the matter carefully some years ago was this: There are three eyes, or buds, to every joint of a fern root. They come up as circumstances demand. In the early spring the first grows and the other two remain dormant until something occurs to cut down the first. In that case the second comes, and if it fails for any cause the third comes up. This taxes the vitality of the plant very severely, and the third is often not so vigorous as the others. If a field that has grown up to fern (for ordinary tillage cultivates it and makes it more rank) is planted to some crop that requires cultivating and hoeing, it affords the best possible opportunity for killing out the obnoxious growth, as will be seen. If planted to potatoes, for instance, and these are plowed out and hoed so that no weeds or fern can grow, the effect must be to exterminate the fern. It will send up one shoot after another until the last one has come up and been in turn cut down. Then the root will certainly die, because every germinating force it commands will be exhausted. A fern root is very long, sometimes, and all its buds may not be killed at once, but two seasons of such cultivation will leave the soil clear and and in splendid condition.

NO OVERPRODUCTION.

The world seems to be able to find a market for all the fruits of every clime and of every variety, for the time has come when by rapid transportation the people of the temperate zones can have the fruits of the tropics, and by the exchanges made by commerce the tropics receive the products of northern orchards. To facilitate this system of exchanges, by which the products of all climes are made the common property of all the nations of earth, warehouses, railroad cars and sea-going crafts are economically equipped with refrigeration, so that all perishable commodities are kept for any time, or conveyed to any distance, in a state where fermentation and decay are arrested. While this is so there are also ways of preserving such products by evaporation, or by canning them, so that they form desirable articles of food. In that shape they can be kept indefinitely and can be transported to any distance. An immense quantity of such canned and dried fruits are used by vessels that make long voyages.

The demand for the fruits of our own region will in future be sure to be very great, because they are far more healthful and are more easily preserved than tropical fruits. As they are called for everywhere, they have become staple articles of commerce the world over. When we consider the prospect of overproduction being possible, a review of these facts gives confidence that the day cannot soon come when the demand will decrease or the supply exceed it. While we may not expect that the prices of fruits will always remain as high as it has been, there need be no fear that it will fall below a remunerative figure.

California has grown into an immense production of fruits, and within two years that production will double by the bearing of new orchards. The fruit-growers already send to the East a hundred carloads of fruit every week in the fruit season, and can find a market for as much as that every day, if they choose. In addition, they can and cure immense quantities of fruits of every variety, including those that grow in our northern region with equal luxuriance and abundance and much better flavor and texture. All fruit-growers (even from California) own that our fruits excel those of that state and equal the finest known. One of their canners came here on a prospecting tour and freely declared that when Oregon fruits and vegetables should be grown in sufficient quantity to be canned largely, and become known in the world's markets, they must command a preference and the highest price.

While California has an Eastern market for fresh fruits, and ships a large quantity of those also grown here, we have the same markets open to us, and besides, have all the rich mining ground north of the Central Pacific for our exclusive field. This region is growing in wealth and population, and as mines develop will increase our market. Also, the cities of the West increase and grow, and will give an increased demand for all our fruits. There is every inducement, then, to plant orchards and increase production to a point which will justify the construction by capital of great canning and evaporating concerns, such as are so common in California, and create a demand for fruits grown there. Until production increases very greatly no such concerns will be established among us.

Another important advantage we have is that this region is free from many of the pests that are so great a detriment to fruit-growing elsewhere. Dr. Plummer writes that they have to fight twenty pests in the Santa Clara valley, while we have only the codlin moth, and that they sent us. Our rainy season and occasional frosts seem to protect us from them so far.

Our columns have shown that this is especially a prune country and that we excel in that respect anything known. While this is so, it is also true that in nearly all old countries prune culture is impossible, because of the sting of the curculio, that kills the fruit. So we have a practical monopoly of that fruit on the Pacific coast, and Oregon excels California in being able to grow varieties she cannot, and in producing all varieties in greater excellence than California growers do. We need not envy their ability to grow oranges and lemons and figs in Southern California, when we have such an advantage by natural law in the production of all the fruits of the temperate zone.

PLANTING TOBACCO SEED.

Senator Dolph writes: "I am surprised at the number of applications I am receiving in answer to the notice in THE OREGONIAN concerning the distribution of tobacco seed. The average of such applications, I think, is from five to ten letters a day. It looks to me as if tobacco raising should become a profitable industry in Oregon at no distant day."

While on this subject it will be well enough to give an idea as to how tobacco seed shall be managed to the best advantage to raise good plants. There are many kinds or varieties. But not over one half of them, however, are cultivated. The Connecticut farmer takes the lead of late years, and it is claimed that he profits by vicinity to the salt atmosphere of the Atlantic. That should be in favor of farmers in Western Oregon and Washington also, as they have constantly salt sea winds to favor them and are the same distance from the sea that the best Connecticut tobacco farms are.

Tobacco is grown with great care, and the leaves are assorted, some being saved for cigar wrappers, some for filling and some for other purposes. Different varieties are made into various kinds of cigars, as well as different brands of smoking and chewing tobacco. The planter who grows tobacco for a business needs to study the subject, and thoroughly understand what seeds he plants, and give such cultivation as will develop to best advantage the product he desires to manufacture or put on the market.

In early days of Oregon there were many Missourians here who used to grow tobacco for their own smoking and other uses. Their practice always was to burn a pile of brush somewhere, on a very rich spot, and sow the seed in the ashes, afterwards transplanting on the richest bottom lands they could command.

A writer on tobacco culture saw when traveling in Virginia a great smoke ahead of him, and asked a negro if the woods were on fire. "No, sah, dey's burnin' a plant patch," was the answer. They selected a sunny, southern exposure and then prepared a hot-bed for tobacco seed. Great logs were piled on the spot and burned there to ashes. These were plowed in and manure added; then it was made as fine as a garden and the seed sown as early as possible.

The tobacco plant has many enemies in that country. A fly attacks the young plant. The Virginia and Connecticut planters know the value of new ground for tobacco ground that is freshly cleared and never has grown a crop before. This they fertilize highly, however rich it may be by nature, as the effect of manure is to warm up cold soil and make it lively. The cutworm is a serious foe to young plants. The farmer has to watch his fields, and often to replant them, so he needs to have an abundant supply of young plants to fall back on.

If readers of THE OREGONIAN desire fuller information as to the standard practice of tobacco cultivation, the world over, they can be supplied with it in detail if they request it.

LATE KEEPING APPLES.

Portland fruit dealers are holding a fair assortment of late keeping apples and though some have lost by the cold, apples having frozen—the loss is small and possibly no greater than usually arises from ordinary causes. There are yet in market a few Baldwins, Granites and Golden Russets, all of them late fall varieties. The late keepers in market are Yellow Newtowns, Red Cheeks (that are also a little passed), Wine saps, White Winter Pearmains and Romanites. Those that are really late keeping varieties have opened up since the freeze in good order, and will keep some weeks longer.

It has been a question if apples grown in Rogue river valley will keep better, on account of the drier climate of that valley, than apples grown here. One dealer here claims, plausibly, that apples keep best that are grown in a colder climate, which is a fair rule to go by. It is also claimed that apples of the same variety grown in the Willamette valley have kept fully as well this season as those grown in Rogue river valley. It seems to be a reliable fact that apples have kept better and that fewer have been specked or dry rotted this season than has been the case for some years past.

In November last H. E. Battin & Co. purchased apples in Jackson county and brought them to Portland, some were packed in barrels and some in ordinary apple boxes. About two carloads of different varieties were stored in the large warehouse of the O. & C. railroad that overlooks the river, in East Portland, right over the O. & C. ferry landing. One side is in the bank and the other exposed to the river and all its sweep of winds. There was no fire in the building through the cold weather, but the apples were protected to some extent by wrapping canvas over the piled fruit. When the mercury dropped to zero it seemed impossible that this fruit should escape loss, but since the cold abated it has been repacked with very little damage.

The fruit Battin & Co. had at Medford was stored in rather an airy building, but fires were kept up through the cold spell and it came through in good shape. This fruit was not packed in boxes or barrels, but was loose, and though the warehouse was not perfectly tight the fruit was saved by keeping the fires agoing.

How to preserve apples in good condition and without loss is rather an important question for the interest of fruitgrowers and dealers. Our climate is moist and rather variable, and fruit needs to be kept in a dry atmosphere if possible, and at a low and even temperature.

CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

Winter wheat on low land not protected by snowfall has been injured so much that it has been necessary to replant the damaged fields in many instances. The greatest injury has been in the case of summer-fallowed fields that were sown early and got a good start. While stubble land, that had to be plowed before sowing, has generally escaped any injury at all. The reason for this is that the early sown wheat came up and made a good growth, the roots spreading so that when the frost "spouted" the land, its icicles literally caught these wheat roots and drew them out on the surface. The very late wheat had only just put in its appearance and had no roots to be handled in this manner, so it escaped. Many years ago Mr. Gay, one of the pioneers of French prairie, introduced here a red chaff spring wheat that became very popular. In most years it did well as winter wheat, but the present winter was too severe for it and much of it was killed on that prairie. It seems that little snow laid along the track for the O. & C. on the narrow gauge road through French prairie while a few miles away, as at St. Paul and near the Willamette, there was snow enough to act as a winter blanket and save the crop from injury. Through the hills, too, there were bare patches where wheat was injured. Those traveling on the roads both sides of this valley, report that very often, on low land, wheat fields are seriously injured generally. It is grain early sowed while the grain sowed late looks well and is growing finely. The loss on French prairie and the north part of Marion county will be thousands of acres, but where not too low, it was in good part rectified last week. Farmers sowed it again and ran a cultivator over it to cover the wheat and may do better than some will who were not so much injured. A farmer near Gervais, Mr. Mitchell, the well-known merchant of that place, says lost four hundred acres of grain. A great deal of winter oats also was killed out. Fortunately for most, the beautiful weather of last week made it possible to resow and run a cultivator to cover the seed.

There is some injured wheat in the Waldo hills and on the low prairies everywhere, especially in parts of Linn county there is damage from frost. Wherever the snowfall was sufficient to cover the ground winter grain of all kinds looks well.

So far as can be learned the orchards of this valley received no injury from the cold spell. The warm weather of last week may start the sap flow and give the trees a quickening that may result in injury, but Oregon has often seen peaches in bloom in February and had them bear well. On Thursday last peach buds had swelled so that their pink edges were visible, yet there had been only three or four days that could be called springlike.

Liver Complaint

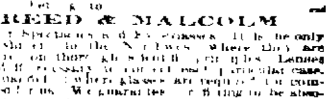
Is more surely and speedily cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, than by any other remedy. "I was a great sufferer from liver troubles, and never found anything that gave me permanent relief until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two years ago. A few bottles of this medicine [illegible]."—Wm. E. Baker, [illegible], Boston, Mass.

A Remarkable Cure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me of as [illegible] of Abscess of the Liver as any [illegible] I was confined to the house for two [illegible] [illegible] was unable to leave my bed. [illegible] treated me without [illegible] nothing helped me, [illegible] Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After [illegible] bottle of this medicine [illegible] began to feel better and [illegible] strength. I used three bottles, [illegible] business [illegible] [illegible] Ayer's [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]



SIGHT IS PRICELESS!

IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES AND [illegible]

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-glasses. It is the only [illegible] where they are [illegible] Lenses [illegible] particular case. [illegible] glasses are required for complicated [illegible] We guarantee [illegible] to be absolutely complete, [illegible] the only [illegible] give the exact amount of [illegible]

Reed & Malcolm, Scientific Opticians, [illegible] MORRISON ST PORTLAND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

OF PORTLAND.

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS, Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL.

Over 16,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.

Monthly Dues $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $5 50.

Directors:

[illegible]

President

Vice President

Treasurer

Corresponding Secretary

Librarian and Recording Secy

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

P. GOLDSMITH [illegible] OPPENHEIMER [illegible] New York [illegible] Portland

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, [illegible] Stamped, Japanned [illegible] Tin [illegible] & Plumbers Stock and Tools, House Furnishing Hardware, [illegible] Pumps, etc.

84 and 86 Front st.

Depot of Northwestern Foundry

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

ABINGTON BUILDING.

Piano, Organ, Violin, [illegible], all Brass Instruments, Harmony and Singing Taught.

[illegible]

IN BUSINESS.

[illegible] of Penwork executed [illegible] Testimonials, Resolutions, etc.

17 Lessons in Writing given [illegible] N. W. Cor. Second and Salmon streets.

Arrangements for class and private instructions at HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE, day or evening. New rooms. Take elevator to third [illegible]

COLONY WANTED

I CAN FURNISH INFORMATION TO PERSONS who will get up a Colony of Germans or Swedes—from two to five hundred—who want government lands, in a good climate, near the Pacific ocean and and between Alsea Bay and Yaquina Bay, Benton county, Oregon. Address JAMES W. BRASFIELD, Newport, Benton county, Oregon. 1603

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1888.

A FIELD FOR SARCASM.

Mr. Conkling is said to have written a letter in reply to a note from Chairman Jones of the national republican committee, which will soon be made public. In this letter Mr. Conkling "rehearses the history of the republican party and discusses the questions of finance and diplomacy in their comparative relations to the two great parties, he treats of Mr Cleveland's administration almost jocosely, and in particular he finds the civil service pretentions of the administration a source of infinite jest."

There is indeed, in the civil service reform pretensions of the administration a field for exercise of all of Mr Conkling's unrivaled powers of sarcasm The civil service policy of the administration has consisted in looking one way and rowing another Of course republicans have no occasion to complain of the fact that the public service has been transferred to democratic hands They had no right or reason to expect anything else, and as a matter of fact, did not expect anything else But all men have a right to criticise and protest against hypocritical pretensions and false statements and Mr Conkling therefore very properly makes the civil service professions of the administration a subject of pungent jest.

That there has been, virtually, a clean sweep for the sake of party, and in most instances for the sake of lubricating somebody's political machine, is the fact that stands out to view before the whole people The consideration governing the appointments has been either the reward of partisan service in the past or expected party service in the future. The outrage upon the moral sense of the country in connection with this business consists in the sedulous lying that has attended it It has been put forth as civil service reform, when in fact it has simply been a continuation of the spoils system, which never was worked more vigorously or unscrupulously than under the present administration.

BEATEN BY A "HEATHEN CHINEE."

The answer of the Yale Chinese graduate to Senator Mitchell's farrago of demagogy and exaggeration upon the Chinese question ought to make that king and queen of the political demimonde on this coast retire into his hole and draw it in after him. There is not a respectable journal of either party in the great cities from Chicago to Boston that even honors Mitchell's bill with any consideration beyond an expression of contempt for his real or pretended ignorance of the facts. It is reported that the secretary of state has completed a draft of a treaty with China which forbids importation of Chinese laborers, and that this draft has been approved by the Chinese minister. This report is doubtless true, as the Chinese government has always opposed the shipping elsewhere of her people as laborers Years ago the Chinese empire broke up the traffic which centered itself in the Portugese colony of Macao, but the present Chinese traffic in labor starts from the British port of Hong Kong, and the Chinese government, with good sense, says that the United States must deal with Great Britain No Chinese laborer leaves a treaty port direct to this country. The whole coolie traffic is against Chinese law A Chinaman who wants to come to the United States goes to Hong Kong A month's residence puts him under the protection of the British crown The necessary certificate is given to the consul, and the Chinaman is sent to the United States by way of British Columbia No new treaty with China can stop the traffic, for the British government alone can stop the contract traffic shipments from Hong Kong. These are the notorious facts of the business, and yet even under this situation the Chinese are decreasing, not increasing, in California and Oregon Yet Senator Mitchell, in order to make the hoodlum faction of his constituency believe that he is the great anti-Chinese "war senator," proposes a stupid total exclusion bill, which, without a treaty with Great Britain, could not make the coolie traffic less than it is to-day, and would certainly be an official insult to a great government by refusing the right even of tourist travel to the best class of Chinese merchants and officials The total exclusion bill would be an insult that China would instantly answer by retaliation, the coolie traffic is now as contrary to Chinese law and policy as it is to America, and for its evasion not the Chinese government but the British government and that of the United States are solely responsible

FULLY CONFESSED.

A row among the democrats of Louisiana lends some probability to the statement that there will be in April next something like an honest election in that state Regularly for many years the state has been carried by crimes upon the ballot box, and the ring that has intrenched itself has become so corrupt that many of its former adherents have been obliged to break away from it. In New Orleans the young men have organized a democratic association for reform. This is what the *Times Democrat* of that city says of the situation

> The ring stands ready to day its followers skilled in the art of ballot box stuffing their pockets filled with fraudulent registration papers but fortunately the fraudulent ballots and papers will avail them nothing The revision of the registration books has [illegible] of over ten thousand [illegible] hope and support [illegible] on this occasion [illegible] the boxes and [illegible] in the expression of the [illegible] democratic association [illegible] hazard and at [illegible] and the [illegible] the methods by which [illegible] present [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] SUSTAINED

[illegible] of the [illegible] in the five [illegible] of 1878 [illegible] Columbia river [illegible] the valid [illegible] the doubts [illegible] establishing [illegible] over the whole of the Columbia river

It is held [illegible] that there is no defect in the [illegible] law of 1878 to destroy or limit its validity (2) that the penalties are not excessive, considering the importance of the interests involved in the preservation of the salmon (3) that the law, while in a sense local, is not within the prohibition of the constitution concerning "special" and "local" legislation, and (4) that the jurisdiction of the state courts extends to violations of the law committed in any part of the Columbia river

These several holdings cover all the points of objection to the law, disposing of them completely, leaving it as a whole and in its details in full force and authority The demurrer in the case of Scotchler was granted, it is true, but upon an error in the indictment, which will no doubt be corrected by the grand jury

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

In his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency Mr Grover Cleveland wrote

> When we consider the patronage of this great office (of president) the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place, once gained, and, more than all the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office holders with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re election a most serious danger to that calm deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The New York *Tribune* properly says "The interesting question arises—What did Mr. Cleveland mean when he used this language? Clearly he must have meant one of two things. His words are properly to be regarded either as committing Mr. Cleveland to a declination of a presidential nomination, or they are to be regarded as buncombe. A doctor who refuses to take his own medicines is looked upon the world over as a fraud."

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

Mr Daniel Dougherty, one of the counsel of the New York "boodle" aldermen, in a recent address before the New York State Bar Association, violently denounced the conduct of the New York press He wished to have editors "subjected to severe penalties for commenting on criminal trials while pending before courts and for urging the indictment and trial of any body accused of an indictable offense." In other words the Dougherty would not have what he terms "trial by newspaper."

Now the only reason why the press is compelled to try notorious public scoundrels before the court of public opinion is because of the frequent infidelity and immorality of the profession, in which the Dougherty, like Tom Ochiltree of Texas, is a burning, though not a shining light When the legal profession declines to purge itself of lawyers, who have made it safe for Gould, Sage and Sharp to steal when it does not impeach notoriously corrupt judges when public prosecutors do not prosecute when justice is fairly described as not seldom "drugged by avarice and bound by technicalities, while [illegible] remains for knaves, who scalp and skin their fellow men, save what the [illegible] crimson crowned Dougherty calls "trial by newspaper It was the "trial by newspaper of the boodle alderman that clubbed the lax prosecuting officers and judges of New York city to indict Jacob Sharp and the twenty one aldermen he bribed. The Dougherty, while denouncing the press in his address on "the integrity and independence of the bar," forgot to mention that the members of the New York bar, who for money framed the machinery of Sharp's crimes, who for money advised how he could most safely commit bribery and steal a franchise, are still members of the bar, and still in full fellowship with their profession No court, no prosecuting officer, no bar association has ventured to denounce these lawyers for legally instructing Sharp how to commit crime. The truth is that Jacob Sharp would not have been tried at all the boodle aldermen would not have been tried, much less any of them convicted, had it not been for that ceaseless firebell rung day and night by the press to inform and assemble the people to protest against the crime and the escape of the criminals. No wonder the people welcome trials by newspaper of great and wealthy scoundrels, for the people know by experience that if it were not for the exposure of rascals and their trial by newspaper the unprincipled representatives of justice, who disgrace courts, loaf in the chairs of prosecuting officers, or exclaim with the Dougherty that "Jacob Sharp's escape from Sing Sing was a lasting honor to an elective judiciary," would never dare to do their duty or fear to abuse the machinery in order to secure its miscarriage.

A great American once wrote "There once was, ages ago, a time when it was considered base and detestable for a man to sell for money to the most scandalous of criminals and the most impudent of cheats, his countenance, his intimacy, his friendship, the utmost efforts of all his talents, skill and learning to save a villain from the gallows or the prison which his crimes had richly merited, or to enable him to cheat some widow or orphan out of her patrimony and livelihood This romantic and antiquated sense of decency and self respect has, however, long since disappeared

It is because the people know this is true that they distrust the honesty or wisdom of courts, the integrity and energy of prosecuting officers, the moral honor of the legal profession, who as a rule seem to agree with that monstrous doctrine of legal morality uttered by Lord Brougham when he said "An advocate, by the sacred duties which he owes his client, knows in the discharge of that office but one person in the world—that client, and none other To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and cost to all others and, among other things, to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties He must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring on any other."

The modern doctrine of legal ethics is made by the great lawyers, who are always of counsel to the great robbers of the people, to include the right to misrepresent the law or the facts, to deceive the judge and the jury, to obtain a verdict for his client by any trick or dishonorable means, to treat with contempt the ancient notion that a lawyer is "part of the machinery to ascertain the truth, to promote justice, not to defeat it."

If anybody thinks we have exaggerated the responsibility of the great lawyers of the country for the devising of the vast system of legal wreckage of great railways and other great corporate trusts, let him read Charles Francis Adams's "A Chapter of Erie," published in 1869. Gould, Fisk & Co. robbed "Erie," not because they were men of genius, but only because they were born bandits and brigands at a time when "the Tweed ring" offered the courts for sale. Barnard and Cardozo, on the bench, David Dudley Field and Tom Shearman in the bar, made the robbery of Erie possible Barnard was impeached, but not by the bar association Cardozo was forced to resign, but not because the bar found any fault with him, while Field and Shearman never felt the breath of a faint resolution of criticism upon their satanic theory of legal ethics.

"A Chapter in Wabash," published in the February *North American Review*, tells how Gould, who robbed "Erie" in 1868 by the help of two corrupt judges and two lawyers, has robbed "Wabash" through his acute lawyer, General Wager Swayne, and the very complaisant U. S. Circuit Judge David J Brewer, a nephew of David Dudley Field of whom the aged "railway [illegible] be ashamed,—for while [illegible] professional heart [illegible] evident [illegible] Field Brewer and Field were the judges who signed all the orders presented by Gen Swayne, under which Wabash was wrecked by Gould, Sage, Dillon, [illegible] and [illegible] Swayne, as counsel [illegible] the conspirators, drew the orders, presented them for signature and they were signed although they were [illegible] that United States Circuit Judge Gresham subsequently [illegible] whose [illegible] was only equaled by its injustice." So foul was this conspiracy, whose action was [illegible] by two United States judges that Gresham on appeal removed Gould's [illegible] receivers of Wabash in December, 18[illegible] Nevertheless in October, 18[illegible] Judge Brewer ordered the [illegible] on account to these removed robbers and tools of Gould & Co Gould & Co, between 1877 and 1884 had increased the capital stock of the Wabash system from $10,000,000 to $50,174,700 its mortgage debt from $20,511,571 to $76,[illegible] and three quarterly "dividends" on the entire preferred stock were paid in 1881, amounting to $[illegible], and yet within two years and a half after the "dividends" the company defaulted upon the interest of all its mortgage debt, and in May, 1884, the entire property was on the application of the debtor company alone, secretly placed by a U S judge in the hands of two receivers, who were part of the directorate who had robbed "Wabash" and brought the system to bankruptcy These receivers in two years and a half robbed the whole system, to pay its debt to the conspiracy that had wrecked it, of over three millions and a half of dollars, ran up a debt of $7,500,000, and had but $240,000 cash on hand Now these great robberies are perpetrated successfully, not because Gould & Co are men of genius for anything in particular besides theft, but because one of the first lawyers of the country, Gen Wager Swayne, organized a legal conspiracy at the instance of these pirates and was able to persuade U S Judges Brewer and Treat to join it, or at least to give it their official blessing and offer prayers for its success. That is lawyer Swayne, as counsel, and Brewer and Treat on the bench made the robbery possible, just as twenty years ago lawyer Field and the Tammany judges made the robbery and wreck of "Erie" possible by this same Gould & Co

And yet in face of this sort of legal ethics and judicial equity the Dougherty denounces "trial by newspaper" If wealthy rascals of the Gould, Sage and Sharp stamp are to get any trial at all there must be a "newspaper trial," for lawyers and courts seem to agree that such men shall never be put on trial, much less reach prison, if public opinion waits for them to set the machinery of justice in energetic and remorseless motion.

The strike of the 30,000 Reading coal miners is about ended This strike was based, first, on a demand to reinstate 2,000 railroad employees who were stricken from the rolls of the company for failing to resume work after the three days' notice given to the strikers in December last, and second, the striking miners asked for a continuation of the 8 per cent advance in wages which was granted September 1, 1887. President Corbin answered that the advance of September 1 was made on the $[illegible] basis schedule prices, [illegible] up to September 1, to terminate January 1, [illegible] unless [illegible] companies grant an advance in which case the Reading company would do the same Other companies [illegible] grant advances and the Reading company gave notice that the old schedule would go into effect January 1, upon which the miners struck The president says, that the Reading company cannot meet the prices of rival coal companies on a lower basis of wages, and that the Reading has mined and sold coal for twelve years at a loss of $12,[illegible] Since 1871 [illegible] tons of coal have been mined and sold for $[illegible] while the company has [illegible] $27,110,000 for services in mining and transporting it. Under this statement of President Corbin these striking miners were not entitled to public sympathy, for after having been paid generous wages when the company was losing business, these men deserted the company when there was at least a [illegible] margin of profit No wonder Powderly favored a settlement

---

Among the newspapers heretofore most extreme and unrelenting in their attacks on Mr Blaine, among those most bitter in their accusations of dishonesty and corruption against him, has been the New York *Herald* It says

> We part from Mr Blaine on his withdrawal from the canvass with entire courtesy and good will In the retirement and recreation he seeks he has our best wishes for his happiness. He is too young a man even in this country of young men to think of a final withdrawal from public affairs.

Why the *Herald* should wish so corrupt a man as it has declared Mr Blaine to be not to withdraw from public affairs is an enigma, or would be an enigma, were it not apparent that the *Herald* knows that its accusations against him were untrue. The same paper also now pays to Mr Blaine this remarkable tribute

> The singular personal attractions of Mr Blaine the alertness and audacity of his intellect his skill in discovering the manageable points of politics, his innate knowledge of the workings of the government since the war, the tranquillity of his genius, the fact that as a leader he was without enmities, friendships gratitude or fear his absolute command of his party, looking upon rivals and aspirants only as so many chess men in the great game of which he was master, and added to these the eloquence of Henry Clay and the keen persistent business sense of Thurlow Weed—all combined to make Mr Blaine so long as he remained in republican leadership like Mr McGregor in the novel. Wherever he sat was the head of the table

---

From the number of letters addressed to THE OREGONIAN during the past month concerning the congressional nomination soon to be made, it seems that there are many who think the thing of some importance Those who so think have a very exaggerated notion of the duties and opportunities of the member of congress from Oregon As a matter of fact he is and must be an obscure and unimportant figure in a vast assembly, without power either political or personal His main duty is to do the errands of Oregon people at the national capital and to bore the committee on appropriations The representative in [illegible] of the poorest and most remote county in the state is a man of as much importance as our representative at Washington Of course, there is no call for special ability in congress [illegible] and it matters not whether he be a statesman or not It is surprising that men can be found who will leave a legitimate business for a place where there is no opportunity to do anything of importance THE OREGONIAN takes little interest in this discussion since [illegible] who represents the state at Washington

---

The Atlanta *Constitution* declares that the people of the South are a unit in seeking the repeal of the internal revenue laws The same paper vigorously combats the president's suggestion that these laws shall be kept in force and complains of the disposition shown in New England to maintain the internal revenue system and to reduce the duties on foreign goods "Ever since the war," says the *Constitution* "the people of the Southern states have been intensely outraged at the iniquities of the internal revenue system. In North Carolina, West Virginia and Georgia has the infamy of this system been more oppressive than in most of the states" The *Constitution* adds "Our people desire to see the waste places built up, and they hope to see the country dotted with big cities and towns, giving our farmers the advantages of home markets If protection did all this for New England, it is not likely that the South will give up her best opportunity and join hands with a rival section in working her own undoing"

Tin plates are not manufactured in America But there is opposition at Washington to the proposal to put them on the free list It comes from a number of persons in Pennsylvania who want congress to double the present rate of duty promising that if this is done they will set up a big establishment for the manufacture of tin plates The effect, of course, would be to increase the price and to put an additional burden upon canners and upon the producers of fruit, vegetables, meats and fish, by whom a market is found through the canning business Congress will not increase the duty What it ought to do is to make the importation of tin plates free To this, since we have no tin plate industry to protect, there could be no kind of legitimate objection The proposition to increase the duty, so as to enhance the price for the benefit of a few persons who want to start a manufacturing establishment, is monstrous It shows to what abuses the doctrine of protection will run

---

Senator Teller in a recent debate said that "the American people had not been wise in their dealings with the Indians If they had been, there would be no uncivilized Indians today. The Indians would have been incorporated in the body politic." On the other hand we remember the case of the Comanche and Kiowa Indians, who, misled by an interpreter, sent a delegation to Washington to present their case to Secretary Teller The result of their suit was expressed by Big Bow, the Kiowa chief, in this description of the former secretary of the interior "Big man Good heart Give Indian heap of maps, but no land"

It is declared by practical men familiar with the situation that the cost of opening the Columbia river to navigation by a portage system will be far short of the sum (half a million dollars) named a few days back A road will not be necessary at the Cascades, the portage being now only about half a mile long, less difficult and expensive that the transfers from one dock to another made frequently in this city This leaves only a few miles of road at The Dalles to be built

---

Mr Dolph's bill to confirm to widows and single women and their heirs or assigns the lands on which such widows or single women settled as claimants under the Oregon donation law, and on which they resided in good faith, is a bill that should pass It is necessary for enforcement of justice and prevention of hardship in many cases, and really ought to have been attended to many years ago

---

Balfour, secretary for Ireland, has secured a large number of convictions for press and political offenses Balfour ought to feel proud of convictions that are obtained without resort to jury trials (which are suspended), and secured before magistrates dependent upon Dublin Castle for their appointment and their official life

---

Cannerymen and others on the lower Columbia river will do well to study the opinion of Judge Taylor concerning the fish law That law now has the added strength of judicial approval. We are told that the authorities have determined to enforce it this year for the first time.

MEETING NOTICES

Multnomah Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. [illegible] this Tuesday evening at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Every Odd Fellow invited to be [illegible] JAS CUMMING D D

To the Democrats of Multnomah County — [illegible] this Tuesday [illegible] committee [illegible] will be held in their [illegible]
F D MILLER Chairman of [illegible] committee
CHAS HEWETT
PRESTON SMITH
T T SPERRY
EUGENE D [illegible]
Chairman [illegible] committee

BORN

In East Portland Feb 14 to the wife of [illegible] a daughter

DIED

[illegible]

[illegible] & W[illegible], Sign Painters, [illegible]

S. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers, Lowest Prices Washington St

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW [illegible] AT KOHLER & [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] FOR [illegible] HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] FOR GENERAL HOUSE [illegible]

BARBERS [illegible] APPLY TO WM [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] HOUSE [illegible]

DRESS [illegible] MORRISON [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED A GOOD [illegible] UNDER [illegible]

MASQUERADE COSTUMES IN EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible] S BARUCH [illegible] Fifth st

THE LADIES WANT [illegible] at [illegible] Morris

HOUSES ON [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE [illegible]

FABRE IS AT HOME IN THE Occidental [illegible]

FOR RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Park st from March [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian

WANTED—A HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED [illegible] Address P O Box [illegible]

WE WANT THE HOTEL AND WILL [illegible] and get them at the New York

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE PARTY known in Portland as Allen [illegible] Allenbach

NORTH SECOND ST 4 LOTS OF VALUABLE property for sale at a moderate figure Apply F V ANDREWS & CO [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER WITH type writer for steady position Address G A B at this office stating salary wanted

FOR RENT HOUSE NO [illegible] FIFTEENTH ST [illegible]

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY [illegible]

SCREENINGS—100 TONS BUCODA screenings for sale [illegible]

SICK HEADACHE CAN BE CURED BY USING [illegible]

FOR SALE A [illegible] HOUSE OF [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP STORE FIXTURES [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] SEAMSTRESS [illegible]

THE FINEST [illegible]

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

WIRE MATS [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR [illegible]

BEAUTIES [illegible] NEW WALL PAPERS [illegible] SCOFIELD & MORGAN'S Washington st

LOST HALF PAY ABOUT 10 P M LADY'S silk purse containing $5 [illegible] W Mills [illegible] Meier & Frank's

DR HENRY E JONES AND DR WILLIAM [illegible]

PRINTING KNOX & DOBL, [illegible] street.

LOST ON TAYLOR ST BET ELEVENTH [illegible]

WANTED YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD [illegible]

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] MARCH 1 A FURNISHED [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] Oregonian

A BUSINESS MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] MAN OF GOOD [illegible]

$12,000 CASH WILL BUY [illegible] HOUSES [illegible]

WANTED BY THREE YOUNG [illegible]

A [illegible] VERMONT [illegible]

F. W. BALTES AND COMPANY PRINTERS

LADIES SAFE [illegible]

[illegible] CHEESE CREAM [illegible] MRS M BAUM [illegible]

[illegible] MEYER WILSON & CO [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS [illegible] Court House [illegible] Walla Walla [illegible] G A HARTMAN County Clerk

HOMES FOR PERSONS OF LIMITED MEANS

BARTSCH PARK ADDITION TO EAST PORTLAND Desirable lots cheap, on installments, without interest.
DAVIS & DUNLAP Real Estate Agents, [illegible] Morrison st

BUCHTEL & MALL,
Real Estate Agents,
East Portland.
BARGAINS FOR ALL!

[illegible] with all the modern improvements.
[illegible] block on M street
[illegible] residence lot on D street.
[illegible] corner lot on G st
[illegible] A beautiful home on G st
[illegible] each—sightly lots on Russell st Albina.
[illegible] acre tract two miles from city
[illegible] per acre—60 acres 5 miles from city there is enough timber on the land to pay for it
Any number of Farms at prices to suit all classes.
Parties wishing to purchase land will do well to call on us, as the above is only a small list of our bargains.

NEW TO-DAY.

MASTER PAINTERS.

HAVING AGREED NOT TO ACCEDE TO THE demand [illegible] to give ten hours pay for nine hours work [illegible] ninth hour would so that a strike for the nine hour system would only result in the loss of employment [illegible]
[illegible]

THERE NOW!!

A WORD TO THE WISE!

[illegible]

NEWCOMERS!

Don't stay at Portland, under heavy expense, while 25 cents fare will take you to Vancouver, the county seat of the best agricultural country in the Northwest, where living is cheap and land is plenty We can sell you farms for $10 per acre, within three hours' drive of Portland
STEARNS & HITCHCOCK,
Real Estate Agents
Vancouver, W T

NEW PARK THEATER.
On Week commencing Monday Feb 6—Saturday [illegible]
THEY ARE COMING
I. W. BAIRD'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS
[illegible] The King [illegible] Makers [illegible]
WATCH FOR THE GRAND PARADE of Baird's [illegible]
[illegible] Seats now on sale at [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell at our salesroom No 1[illegible] First st
TUESDAY, FEB. 21, at 10 A.M.,
[illegible]
Also MERCHANDISE.
GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 48 First St., next corner of Ash
Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate [illegible] Furniture and General Merchandise
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No 1½ Washington St
Residence corner of Fifth and College

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No 128 First st bet Washington and Alder
Auction sale of Real Estate [illegible] Merchandise Horses [illegible]

[illegible]

We have just received, direct from the East, a very large and attractive
JOB LOT
— OF —
[illegible] Hosiery
In All the sizes.

They will be sold at HALF THE PRICE asked for these goods everywhere. Therefore call early and make your selections before they are closed out.

Goods and prices always as represented.

OLDS & KING
First and Taylor Sts.

FOR SALE
—IN—
Southern Portland:

Some CHOICE LOTS on installments and otherwise Local trains will soon be running to this tract, making it the most easily reached and desirable suburb Particulars of
A E BORTHWICK,
193½ First st, cor. Alder

Gettysburg Cyclorama!

THE GREAT BATTLE PAINTING

Admission 50c, Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1.30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street, between Ash and Pine

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty
Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill.
Telephone No 436.

SEEDS A Catalogue will be sent FREE TO ALL. It tells where to get best Seeds northern grown at low prices.
E. W ALLEN, Seedsman,
171 Second st, Portland Or.

SPRING, 1888!

Direct from St. Gal.

TO-DAY, February 21st, we will display [illegible] Stock of Embroideries The grand assortment, [illegible] new designs and attractive prices will excel anything [illegible] attempted here.

EVERY DAY
This Week
WE WILL OPEN NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wednesday we will display
NEW STOCK OF
Muslin Embroideries,
Lawn Embroideries,
Swiss Embroideries,
Nainsook Embroideries.
These goods are all of the VERY LATEST [illegible] Our patrons are invited to inspect our [illegible]
KATTEN[illegible]
55 and 57 Washington

In our Corner Window [illegible]
EMBROIDER[illegible]
[illegible]
Colored Embroider[illegible]
Allover Embroider[illegible]
Skirting Embroider[illegible]
PATTERNS, and the prices [illegible]
[illegible] BROS
street, corner Third.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—HELP.

TO RENT—ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

FOR RENT—VERY PLEASANT [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE CENTRAL [illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR [illegible] W J Roberts, with [illegible]

1888!

St. Gal.

...st, we will display our ...and assortment, variety ...ices will excel anything

...Lipman ...Co

...House

...our Corner Window our EMBROIDERIES ...Colored Embroideries, Allover Embroideries, Skirting Embroideries

...ATTERNS, and the prices will be ...

...BROS., ...reet, corner Third.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1888.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, Feb 20, 6:40 P. M.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rela Hum	Direc of wind.	Veloc of wind.	Rain.	W'th'r
[illegible]	30.43	43	92	S	5	.00	Clear
[illegible]	30.50	47	89	S	4	.00	Clody
[illegible]	30.48	46	89	S	7	.03	Rain

Maximum temperature 46.5 Minimum temper[ature] [illegible]

...at 11 A. M. 4.9 feet.

	Normal	Mean	Dep't're from Nrml	Tot'l excess or defic'ncy since 1st of pres'nt mo.	Tot'l excess or defic'ncy since Jan. 1, 1887
Temp	45	45	0	55	−2.25
Precipitn	[illegible]	.13	−.04	−2.85	−2.58 in.

Daily rainfall

Place of observation.	Bar	Hig't Ch'ge last 8 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	R'n fall inch	State of W'thr
Portland	30.40	−.10	45	S	.00	Rain
Olympia	30.38	−.16	44	S	.00	Clody
Roseburg	30.13	−.12	46	W	.00	Clody
Red Bluff	30.20	−.04	52	N	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.08	−.9	58	NW	.00	Clear
Spokane	[illegible]	−.10	31	NE	.01	Clody
Walla Walla	30.15	−.11	43	SW	T	Rain
Astoria	30.14	−.12	44	Calm	.0[illegible]	Rain
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	N	.00	Clear

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 20—Indications for the forty-four hours commencing 4 A. M February 21: For Oregon and Washington territory Local rains in Oregon light rains in Washington territory Fresh to fresh southerly winds nearly stationary temperature

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND

Northern Pacific—Passed Heron on the limited express E. B Wilson Miss L B Stevens, James [illegible] and forty second-class through

Oregon & California—Passed Medford L A. [illegible] H B [illegible] Mrs L M Starr George E [illegible] G B Atkinson A [illegible] G A Cawkin, [illegible] Breadwack and six immigrants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED FEBRUARY 20.

Orlando Clarke et al to Portland Iron Works lots 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 blk 214 Couch Feb 15 $1

J Morrison to S M Barr 7 87 100 acres S 15 [illegible] Feb. 20 $ [illegible]

Allen E. Thompson to W M Killingsworth, [illegible] blk 86 Moltnomah Feb 17 $450

D Charlton to T J Burns lot 3 blk 11 Paradise Springs, Oct. 15, 1887 $250.

First Portland Homestead Association to Emily [illegible] Wesco, north ½ blk 97 Grover's Sept. 27 1887, [illegible]

George B Pullen to W Schantin 50 acres G B [illegible]'s D L C Feb. 18, $3000

W J Burns and wife to John Gustafson, lot 8, [illegible] Couch Feb 18 $850

E B DeLashmutt and wife to Elizabeth Taylor [illegible] Albina Homestead Feb 7 $75

C A B Starr to H D Manley west ½ blk 1 R [illegible] Shops add Albina, Dec 31, 1887 $3,400

LOCAL NOTES

A marriage license was granted yesterday to W Whipple and Ida M Barnett.

Don't forget to go to hear Dr Houghton to-night at the Taylor street M E church

Charles F Leeks was granted a divorce from [illegible] Leeks by Judge Stearns yesterday

Remember Dr Houghton's lecture on John Chinaman, at Taylor street church, this evening

Yesterday a scowload of boilers and hoisting engines was taken to Oswego for the iron works.

The meeting of democrats called for 4 o'clock this afternoon, has been postponed till 7 30 this evening

Ralph Beyer, a subject of Queen Victoria, filed with the county clerk yesterday his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen

The old officers of the Portland Cable Railway Company have resigned, but will remain in office until the reorganization of the corporation is effected

The plat of the Home addition to East Portland was filed with the county clerk yesterday, by M Goldsmith. The addition is in section 11, T 1 S, R 1 E

The case of M B Goodkind, accused by H P McGuire, of East Portland, of threatening to kill, which came up in Justice Bushwiller's court yesterday, was continued until to-day

Mr C. H Gove received a dispatch yesterday, announcing the sudden death from heart disease, at Winfield, Kansas, Sunday night, of Mrs. Lela Peckham, formerly of this city

Yim Mun, accused of selling lottery tickets, was held to answer in $500 bail by Justice Tuttle yesterday, and his accuser, Wong Sing, was put under $150 bonds to appear and prosecute

Fractional block 111, situated in South Portland, was sold at auction yesterday, at the corner of First and Washington streets The first bid was $1000, and the property was sold for $1100.

Lighthouse Inspector Sebree, of this district, who is now at Mare Island navy yard, writes that the lighthouse tender Manzanita will soon be docked there for repairs, which will require about six weeks

F X Arnold sued the Oregon Marble and Lime Company in the state circuit court yesterday for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver Judge Stearns appointed C F [illegible] as receiver.

Five hundred and thirty pounds of chewing gum were unloaded at the Ainsworth dock yesterday Roughly estimated there were [illegible] packages, which would make 39,700 mouthfuls for the average school girl

The office of A. L. Maxwell, general passenger and ticket agent of the O R & N Co, will be shortly removed from Ash street to the headquarters of the company in the Ainsworth block, on Third and Oak streets

The Arion will give the third social (mask party) of the invitation series, to its members, on Friday evening, February 24th, at Arion hall This is strictly an affair for members and everyone is expected to appear in mask

The executive committee of the woman's North Presbyterian board of missions will hold its annual meeting at 2 30 this afternoon in the Sunday-school rooms of First Presbyterian church All who are interested are invited to be present

Mr Wm. A. Thompson manager of the Brady Dramatic Company, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco The company will open here in Wm A. Brady's dramatization of H. Rider Haggard's famous romance "She," on Monday evening next.

Manager Howe of New Park theater announces the next attraction to be "Fire" which will be on the boards next week The following week the Juvenile Opera Company, composed of twenty three young children will be the attraction.

The dilapidated unoccupied building on Pettygrove and G streets, owned by C. L. Higgins of San Francisco, was discovered on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was considerably damaged before the blaze was extinguished The building was not worth much and the loss was light.

In the United States circuit court yesterday three suits of the Oregonian Railway Company (limited) against the O R & N Co, for rent and one suit for expenses, were tried before Judge Deady, without a jury The court found for the plaintiff in each case and gave judgment on the findings. It is expected that the matter of the lease of the narrow gauge to the O. R. & N Co. will be heard in the United States supreme court in April

The steamer Oregon, which arrived in yesterday at 2 o'clock, experienced strong northeast gales all the way up She arrived in San Francisco Thursday last, at 4 30 o'clock on [illegible] and loaded up in twenty four hours, leaving for her return trip Friday at 4 30 The weather was thick and stormy and she was unable to cross the bar until late Sunday evening, necessitating another delay of twelve hours waiting for daylight before coming up the river

BRIEF MENTION

Travel to [illegible] Great [illegible] Take [illegible] First street corner

[illegible] the youth the [illegible] thier and hatter [illegible] First street. All the new styles

$50 will buy a choice inside residence lot in the city limits of Seattle [illegible] J. Flynn No 1 Washington street, Portland

The town is looking up [illegible] the prospective improvement in the [illegible] O & C and the New York goes [illegible]

Before leaving the house to-day dot in your memorandum book that [illegible] 71 Morrison and that [illegible] matter [illegible] to select the piano for your daughter or favorite niece. The instrument [illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] street [illegible] M Park [illegible]

THE FIRE [illegible]

Washington street and [illegible]

Presses in Action but No Burning from [illegible] Carter & W. [illegible]

Marx & Jorgensen

Wine and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee and H. Weinhard Lager Beer

Gammon's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, Sole agency for the Domestic and Household. All needles and attachments. Repairing a specialty

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REMEDY FOR TRAMPS.—Last Wednesday while Mrs McFarland, who has frequent spells of insanity, was at E B Frum's in charge of her son, says the Arlington *Times*, a tramp called at the house in search of something to eat. He knocked at the door, and before any one could stop her Mrs. McFarland opened it, and extended her hand to his trampship as if in welcome. Visions of mince pie and other delicacies swept through his mind in an instant. He just had time to say, "Could you give me something—" when the woman grabbed him by the throat with the other hand The attendants took her away before any damage could be done, but it is needless to say that the tramp is running in an opposite direction from Arlington at this minute. He forgot that he was hungry and left town If all tramps received such a welcome as above described they would soon become an extinct race. It is a sure remedy

DISPUTED ABOUT A COW.—A case having some bearing on the authority of the chief of police, and the power conferred by the city charter, occupied Justice Tuttle's attention yesterday L. T West was the accused, and he was charged with stealing a cow from John Kotzdobler The disputed bovine, which belonged to West, was impounded last October for being allowed to run at large, and, after the prescribed advertising, was sold at a chief of police sale to Louis Jacobs, from whom Kotzdobler purchased it. West still claimed the animal and drove it off His attorney held that while the charter provided punishment for people who allow animals to run at large in the city limits no authority was granted to sell such impounded animals Justice Tuttle concluded that he was not sitting as a court to decide the constitutionality of city ordinances, and held West to answer.

THE CYCLORAMA.—The great painting of the Battle of Gettysburg is its own best advertisement. This is proven by the fact that the number who call to see it not only does not diminish but on the contrary shows a steady increase Persons who see it tell their neighbors and advise them to see it, and this keeps up a steady stream of visitors. An exhibition must have merit to advertise itself in this manner The great painting really strikes with astonishment the person who first beholds it. The optical effects are such that the picture shows the field of battle and the surrounding country for many miles, all the actors in the battle appear of life size, and the whole spirit of the mighty conflict at its every crisis is before the beholder The fame of the painting is now getting abroad through the country, and few persons who come to Portland fail to see it.

SHOULD RESPECT SUNDAY.—The Chinese New Year festivities came to an end last evening with a grand volley of firecrackers and bombs from all along the line People residing within gun shot of Chinatown will soon have a rest and will gradually recover their hearing Members of the council who hold over will please make a note that when permission is given the Chinese to celebrate their next New Year, Sunday is to be omitted from the days on which they are to explode crackers and bombs Picnics, baseball, theaters, horse races and such like amusements may be tolerated on Sunday, but that the heathen should split our tympanums and break the Sabbath with such din as no Christian would be allowed to make should not be permitted in a moral and orderly city like Portland

LUMBER SHIPMENTS.—As an indication of the growth of Portland's lumber trade, it may be stated that, although the season has yet hardly opened, the different mills of this section are nearly all busy with orders for spring delivery, and several concerns are daily sending a number of carloads to eastern markets One firm alone—that of Duniway & Co, in East Portland—is shipping from four to eight carloads a day all of which goes to points from beyond the Cascades to towns along the Short Line and the Union Pacific and as far as Denver Several other mills and firms are doing equally as well in the shipping line, and as a result there is a continual stream of Oregon lumber going across the mountains to regions less favored so far as fine timber is concerned

CRIMINAL MATTERS.—Wah Dock, who robbed the office of Dr C F Prehn, where he was employed Frank Hart, who stole cigarettes from A Waldman's store John Williams, the saw thief, and J W Crawford, who stole George A Haas's watch, were arraigned in Judge Stearns's court yesterday morning and will plead to-day John O'Keefe, who assaulted Chu Bee with a billet of wood, pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-day J M Ryan, who swindled Lee Young out of $100 pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary Walter Young, indicted for unlawful association, will plead to-day, and Mary Anderson, his paramour, to-morrow

CHANGE OF VENUE GRANTED.—In the suit of G W Belt, district attorney of Marion county, vs W W Spaulding and Capt Cleveland Rockwell, of this city, a change of venue has been granted to the circuit court of this county, because the defendants reside here and service of papers was had in this city This suit was instituted to recover the amount of the bond of Dr G H Davis, the Champoeg abortionist, who has disappeared Messrs Rockwell and Spaulding signed Davis's bond but they had no interest whatever in the matter, the money having been deposited with the Portland Trust Company, to secure them against any loss

IN ALBINA.—An OREGONIAN man made a flying trip to the town of workshops yesterday A good many seemed to be traveling back and forth on the small boat plying between Portland and Albina What they want is the shops in full operation Everything is in readiness for the four or five hundred men who are expected to be employed there. Those who have become weary waiting are to be rewarded in a short time with good results, and with this in view the people are improving streets and property A four thousand dollar school house in the town limits, is an evidence of growth to say nothing of the increased circulation of THE OREGONIAN

CLAIMED AS ESCHEAT.—An application was made to Judge Stearns yesterday praying that a summons issue to J K Wait, administrator of the estate of John Lenstenmacher, and all heirs to the estate, if there are any, to appear and show cause why the remainder of the property should not be escheated to the state Lenstenmacher died intestate May 17, 188[illegible] from the effect of injuries inflicted with suicidal intent The application sets forth that after the payment of all lawful claims including the costs of administration the administrator has much property on hand Under the statutes the property of a person dying without legal heirs goes to enrich the state

CAUSED BY VIBRATION.—Yesterday contractor Thomas Mann examined the plastering on the ceiling of the First Presbyterian church and found that the fall of a portion of it during the services Sunday was the result of the vibration caused by the singing at the time of the accident A large congregation was present and all joined in the hymn The plastering, which is three quarters of an inch thick, had been loosening some time, and it is possible that the vibrations brought it down Another large section was taken down yesterday Steps will be taken to guard against the recurrence of such accidents

CITIZENS' BALLAD CONCERT.—No announcement for years has created such interest in musical circles as that made yesterday—that a *first-class* ballad concert would be given next Friday, at the Tabernacle Hundreds of people who never see the inside of a theater will attend this concert. It will be worth more than the price of admission to hear Mrs Reed ("The Arrow and the Song") and Mr Franklin ("It Was Not Thus to Be") Tickets (50 cents each) can be had at Prentice's, Dekum's, Reed & Malcolm's, and at the German bakery

SECURED A BOND.—Sheriff Jordan returned yesterday from Union armed with an $800 bond guaranteeing the presence of N B Harris in this city when required Harris is the Summerville bank cashier against whom several indictments were returned by the Union county grand jury for larceny by embezzlement He has been tried and acquitted on three of the indictments As Harris drew on the First National bank of this city for a sum of money the grand jury of this county has indicted him for larceny by embezzlement and he will be brought to this city for trial

WILL APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.—In the suit of J [illegible] vs The City of Portland et al, to restrain the city from collecting the assessment for the construction of the Tanner creek sewer, a decree on the demurrer was yesterday entered in circuit court No 2 It will be remembered that the city's demurrers to the original and amended complaints were overruled by Judge Stearns The defendants decline to move further in the matter in this court and will appeal to the supreme court from the decision of Judge Stearns overruling the demurrers

OWNERS OF SALMON RIVER MINES.—Dr H [illegible], president of the Salmon River [illegible] and Mining Co, and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles E. Laughton of Nevada, who is connected with the same company are at the St. Charles The company is interested in seventeen mines in Salmon river district and Mr Laughton says it is the intention to erect a fifty ton concentrator at Salmon City immediately He is confident the camp will be the greatest this coast has ever seen, not excepting the world-famed Comstock.

MR. POTTER'S IDEA.—General Manager W H Holcomb, General Passenger and Ticket Agent A L Maxwell, General Freight Agent B Campbell, Comptroller S B Willey and Superintendent C W Johnson of the O R & N Co, will leave this morning for a trip to Snake river to be absent a week One of the gentlemen being asked yesterday the object of these frequent visits to different points, replied "That is Mr Potter's idea of running a railroad He believes that we should get out and see the people"

AS SANE AS THE AVERAGE.—Jennie Downing, the 19-year-old colored girl who recently caused the arrest of Charles Howard, on the ground that he had feloniously assaulted her, surrendered herself to Sheriff Jordan yesterday morning and was brought before County Judge Catlin for examination as to her sanity, Wm Brown having filed a complaint that she was unfit to be at large. Judge Catlin questioned Miss Downing sharply and concluded that she was able to take care of herself.

STOCK ARRIVED.—Some of the hemp for use in the Portland cordage works has arrived, and Mr W B Ayer, superintendent, says he hopes to begin the manufacture of rope in ten days or two weeks, but as all the machinery is new it may take a little longer to get everything running. The opening of the factory has been delayed by the failure of hemp to arrive

MOTION TO DISMISS A SUIT.—In the suit of Nelson Bennett vs the Oregon Pacific railway counsel for the defendant yesterday made a motion before Judge Shattuck, in circuit court No 1, that the complaint be stricken from the files on the ground that it has not been verified and that the case be dismissed at Bennett's cost The motion will be heard Saturday

WANTS HIS MONEY BACK.—James Ray sued Richard Dunn, Asa Hamilton, Hosea Hamilton, and Thomas Hamilton in the state circuit court yesterday, to recover $850 He alleges that on January 14 he lost $425 at a gambling game presided over by the defendants, and he sues for twice the amount as the statutes provide

TO TAXPAYERS.—The city tax roll has been in the hands of City Treasurer Monnastes for ten days and they will become delinquent on March 10. Call at his office, No 50, First street, and pay your taxes at once and save trouble and expense.

THE FESTIVAL OF STATES.—At the Tabernacle to-morrow night, after the entertainment, the ladies will have for sale beautiful hand painted banners, candy and refreshments Admission, 25 cents

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Deady will announce a decision in this court this morning in the case of the British bark Glenbervie, libeled by one of her crew for arrears of wages

JOHN CHINAMAN AT HOME.—The lecture to be given by Dr Houghton this evening at Taylor street church, on the Flowery Kingdom, will be the most interesting of the season Admission 50 cents,

WILL SELL OR LEASE.—A fine twelve acre garden, in town of Union, county seat, highly improved with buildings, fruit trees, etc Apply or address Wilzinski Bros & Co, corner Front and Pine

WHERE IS CASSIDY?

HE PREFERS A CHARGE OF KIDNAPING, BUT FAILS TO APPEAR WHEN THE MATTER COMES UP IN COURT

Francis Cassidy, the man who made a complaint of kidnaping against Charles Turk a few days ago, was probably the worst "wanted" man in the city yesterday afternoon The complaint, which was made in Justice Bushwiller's court Saturday, states that Charles Turk forcibly kidnaped Cassidy by taking him on board the R R Thompson February 11, with the intention of taking him out of the state and shipping him on some outgoing vessel Deputy Fitzsimmons went to Astoria Sunday with a warrant for Charles Turk, returning with his man yesterday morning, and the case was set for examination at 1 30 o'clock Cassidy was around the court in the morning, telling his story and saying that he had a wife and family on the east side and would bring a lot of witnesses into court Half past 1 o'clock came around, and Fitzsimmons with his man Turk and number of witnesses who had been subpenaed were on hand but Cassidy failed to materialize, and the case was continued until 4 30 o clock and a vigorous search instituted for the missing man, while Turk was released on bail At the second calling of the case Cassidy was still missing, when the case was thrown out of court and Turk released Inquiry on board the R R Thompson, which was lying at her Ash street wharf loading yesterday afternoon, elicited but little information One of the officers of the boat said that he saw Cassidy come on board with two other men just before the steamer threw off her lines He jumped on the dock and declared he would not go, but one of the men finally succeeded in "coaxing" him to return on board No force was used as far as he could see not nearly so much as he had many times seen used On the trip down there was some loud talking between the men, culminating in blows On the arrival of the Thompson at Astoria, Cassidy at his own request was allowed to remain on board and was set to work, to pay his return passage to this city Turk protested and demanded the fare, which he claimed to have paid for the down passage, but was refused There seems to have been an effort at coercion which, however, failed, and probably Cassidy on thinking over the matter thought best to drop it

MECHANICS' FAIR ASSOCIATION

THE MATTER OF REPAIRS TO THE PAVILION REPORTED ON—COMMITTEES APPOINTED

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Portland Mechanics Fair Association the report of the committee in reference to repairs and improvements to the pavilion was received

Mr Honeyman, for the committee submitted an outline of the necessary improvements, and after some discussion the matter was, on motion of C A Dolph, referred to the building committee with power to act

President Couch then announced the following standing committees for 1888

Advertising—[illegible] Hawkins, George A Chance, C [illegible]

Building—W B Honeyman, C A Mooney, J A Strowbridge

Power and Machinery—J A Strowbridge, Gustaf Wilson, W B Honeyman

Police—J Loewenberg, C A Dolph, C [illegible]

Art Gallery—Gustaf Wilson, [illegible], George H Chance

Music—C A Dolph, George F Withington, [illegible] Hawkins

Printing—Gustaf Wilson, George F Withington, George H Chance

Home Products and Manufactures—C A Mooney, J A Strowbridge, J Loewenberg

Tickets and Admissions—George F Withington, C A Dolph, Gustaf Wilson

Gas and Water—George H Chance, J A Strowbridge, [illegible]

Fish Exhibits and Decorations—C [illegible], C A Mooney, Gustaf Wilson

Rules Regulations and Awards—W B Honeyman, J Loewenberg, C A Dolph

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

By taking Mother Cary's Gum Tree Cough Syrup It does not sicken the stomach or bind the bowels Skidmore & Co, agents Portland Or

NEW DRUG STORE.—H H Hillebrand, prescription druggist, late of Woodard Clarke & Co, now at 111 Third, will occupy store northwest corner Third and Morrison after March 1

Mr [illegible] of [illegible] at Ed Dekum's, 1 Washington street Price 50c.

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS. A. FELDENHEIMER, THE LEADING JEWELER. CLOCKS—OPTICAL GOODS.

Reasonable Rates. Country Orders Solicited. CORNER FIRST & MORRISON, PORTLAND, OR.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

29 Washington St. Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell's old Negatives supplied at Greatly REDUCED RATES.

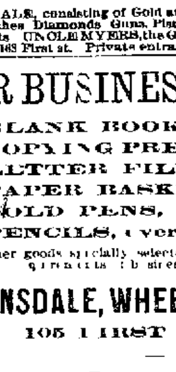
MORE TROUBLE FOR THE CITY

PROPERTY OWNERS ON TWELFTH STREET ENJOIN THE CHIEF OF POLICE FROM COLLECTING DELINQUENT ASSESSMENTS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

Melissa D Thayer and thirteen others interested in property on Twelfth street, applied to Judge Stearns yesterday for an injunction to prevent the city and Chief of Police Parrish from selling any of their property for the payment of the assessment for the improvement of Twelfth street from Montgomery to B They allege that on June 15 1887, John D Drew and others, having previously conspired to defraud the plaintiffs and enrich themselves thereby, presented a petition to the city council for the improvement of Twelfth street, and falsely represented that the persons who had signed the same were the owners of one half of the property affected thereby In accordance with the petition, the council, on August [illegible]d, passed an ordinance providing for the improvement The plaintiffs further allege that the contractor pretends to have completed the work, which the city has accepted that no box gutters have been made that the best quality of hard, basalt rock has not been used for macadam purposes, but instead, for the most part, soft, rotten stones and loose dirt, and that those portions of the gutters around the sidewalk corners have not been paved with stone blocks In general it is set forth that the improvement has not been made according to the provisions of the city ordinance Judge Stearns granted a temporary injunction

---

L. C. HENRICHSEN, 149 First Street, Portland, Or.



Diamonds, Watches, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks

Country orders promptly attended to

BECK THE JEWELER, Front and Morrison, Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels. Headquarters for all American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches Diamonds Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway

---

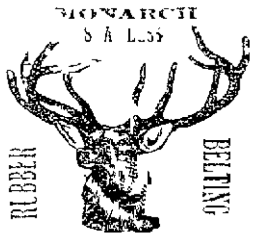
FOR BUSINESS MEN.

BLANK BOOKS,
COPYING PRESSES,
LETTER FILES,
PAPER BASKETS,
GOLD PENS,
PENCILS, every grade,

And other goods specially selected to meet the requirements of business men

LOWNSDALE, WHEELER & CO. 105 FIRST ST.

Red-Strip Rubber Belting



91 & 93 FRONT ST — MONARCH SALLS — RUBBER BELTING — PORTLAND Oregon

CARBOLIZED RUBBER HOSE, Maltese Cross Brand, ROT AND MILDEW-PROOF.

Rubber Valves, Gaskets, Packing, Tubing.

Oak-Tanned, Short-Lap, Double and Single Leather Belting.

BEST LACE LEATHER.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.

W. F. BOWERS & CO., Agents.

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS

NEVER HAVE BEEN EQUAL TO PRESENT MAKE.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THREE LENGTHS. TWELVE GRADES.

HIGHEST AWARDS GRANTED!

The Best Goods & Cheapest for Quality.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., New York, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Protzman & DeFrance's

KANGAROO SHOE

H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies All Wool & Silk Dresses and Wraps cor Third & Alder P O box 3?7 Paris office 20 Rue Richer

---

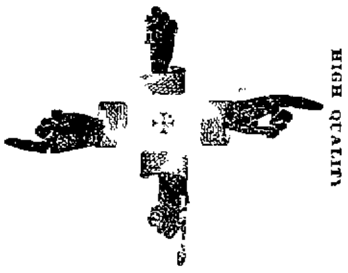
TEETH $10 & $15 PER SET. No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth Filling Counters? [illegible] DR CHAS T PREHN Dentist room 7, [illegible] Block First st entrance

DR. F. W. PREHN, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, Vitalized air administered Room 64 Union Block. Entrance from Stark st.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear 159 First.

LATEST STYLES



BEAUTIFUL LINES OF

Evening Dress, Full Dress Suits, Prince Albert Suits, Marseilles Vests

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Also, first shipment of our Elegant Line of

SPRING OVERCOATS.

Prices $12 to $30.

These Overcoats are more elegant than any ever before shown in this city.

SEE CORNER WINDOW.

Full lines of Best RUBBER COATS Guaranteed Waterproof

Also, all best makes UMBRELLAS.

A. ROBERTS

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.

New Goods! New Goods!

Of the Latest Designs, Arriving Every Day.

Spring Suits

SPRING OVERCOATS.

At All Prices for Everybody.

Call and look for yourself. We will, without doubt, have the finest line of Spring and Summer Clothing ever brought to this city.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,

Corner First and Morrison Sts.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves and Household Goods OF ALL KINDS

On Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

FORBES & WHEELER, 244 and 246 First St.

E. C. Geiger, M. D. Homœopathist and Surgeon Corner Third and Morrison

---

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' STORE.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Sole Agency for

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

Spring Stock ARRIVING!

We feel confident that we do not overstate the case when we say that our sales for the first two weeks in February were the largest in the history of any retail house in Portland This is not to be wondered at when our

Extremely Low Prices

Are taken into consideration. Some lines we have closed out, but we still have a MORE VARIED ASSORTMENT and ARE OFFERING MORE GENUINE BARGAINS THAN ANY HOUSE IN PORTLAND. You only have a few more days to secure goods at present prices.

FAIR WARNING.

Remember, our prices will be continued the balance of the month, and you will only have yourselves to blame if you fail to secure goods at present quotations.

SHOE SALE.

The balance of our Shoe stock has been REMOVED to our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, and is fast dwindling down. This suits us very well, and we would like to see every pair sold between now and the completion of our new shoe salesroom. You will miss some decided bargains if you leave this sale out of your programme.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' STORE,

200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST., 6 and 8 TAYLOR ST.

CITY TAXES.

THE TAX ROLL FOR 1888 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection [illegible] Said tax is assessed to [illegible] must be paid at my office No 50 First street within thirty days from this date or the same will be returned as delinquent.

H. W. MONNASTES City Treasurer

Portland O [illegible] 1888

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I am selling off my entire stock of HARNESS, SADDLES and [illegible] at COST also Tools, Machinery, Store and Office Fixtures A good opportunity for [illegible] to start business This is [illegible] Harness to purchase the same cheap [illegible] account of my ill health For further information call at 19 First st.

C. HOFSTETTER.

A HISTORY OF OUR HEROES OUR STATESMEN OUR SCHOLARS OUR MEN OF NOTE IN EVERY FIELD

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA —OF— AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY,

The Only National Standard.

W W BECK Solicitor 209 Morrison st Portland

ESMOND RESTAURANT.

MOST ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

Every delicacy at all times. The cooking is unsurpassed. Attention prompt and polite Banquets, weddings and parties promptly arranged for Everything first-class.

ESMOND RESTAURANT, H. MULLER, Prop.

Cor. Front and Morrison Sts.

KLEIN & LIPPITT COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

GREAT Reduction SALE.

Come and secure All-Wool Pants at $4.10 a pair, as only limited quantity left.

Men's Suits

Extra good bargains at $10, $12, $15, $20

Hats! Hats.

Twenty different styles to select from at $2—well worth $3 to $3 50.

KLEIN & LIPPITT CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & TAILORS Cor 2nd & Morrison Sts

---

Paraiso Hot Springs

Monterey County, California.

Take Southern Pacific Cars 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Springs at 8:50 P. M

REFERENCES

PORTLAND—BROWN & MCCABE. TACOMA—[illegible] ASTORIA—[illegible]

[illegible]

HOT SODA & SULPHUR BATHS

Plunge and Single Open All the Year

[illegible]

J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.

FD J FOSTER Assistant.

STOUT'S

Sea View, North Beach.

[illegible] Sea View Lots cheap [illegible] After 90 days prices will [illegible] Railroad through the [illegible] will be open after June 1

JAMES [illegible] RIPPERTON, JR., AGENT

At John Shaver's Real Estate Office, 112 First Street

FARMERS, VITICULTURISTS AND HORTICULTURISTS,

FERTILIZE WITH

Hydrogenous Superphosphate.

[illegible]

W. L. ADAMS, A. M., M. D.,

72½ Morrison st Room 10 Portland, Or,

Treats All Diseases.

HAS NO SPECIALTIES.

Has cured hundreds from San Francisco and every part of Oregon and Washington Territory when all other doctors have failed Keeps a large stock of the finest medicines [illegible] Invites all who have sickness in their families to [illegible] him for medicine and save money Will soon have the best Medicated Bath in operation on the Pacific coast. He deals with all as he would have them deal with him. Consultation free. Come along and let us see what is the matter with you You need not take treatment if you do not wish to. Ladies in trouble are invited to come and see if there is not a cure for all female complaints.

Vaccination with Pure Lymph, 50c

THE WEAKER VESSEL.

"The weaker vessel" say the men,
When woman's name they mention,
A common phrase indeed—but then
Not one of her invention,

A little dust the good Lord used
When he made Father Adam
The angels would have been amused
Had he so made the madam.

That she through life might hold her own
And with sore trials wrestle
He made of good substantial bone
The so-called weaker vessel.

Full bravely doth she stand the test,
And show that latent power
To face the worst and do her best
Is woman's special dower.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust,"
They say all must come to it,
Obey the sentence mankind must,
Will women also do it?

Who knows? At last it may be shown,
While man to dust doth crumble
That woman, turned to stalwart bone,
Her leige lord's pride may humble.
—*Edgar L. Bangs in Dress*

AT SALEM HEIGHTS.

BY LIZZIE HYER NEFF, AUTHOR OF "HER SOLDIER," "SOIL AND SOUL," ETC

(Written for The Oregonian.)

Two young men walked slowly down a sunny lane, between fields of corn whose regular shocks stood like sentinels in the gateway of the valley. It was nothing to them that the hills were clothed in glory, that the gorgeous October sunlight revealed stretches of heavenly landscape down the rich valley, and that the river shone like a net of spun silver. They walked in silence for the thoughts of each were struggling with grave issues and ere the slanting sun should set the turning point of fate in each life must be reached.

They were cousins, although there was no trace of kinship in the two faces. It was now ten years since John Canfield had brought home from his hurried Southern trip the slender, dark eyed boy whom he had sworn, to his dying sister, to rear as his very own, in spite of faith and patriotism, and the good man had kept his word. He had made no difference between the alien orphan and his own son.

No thought or care had been lavished upon Donald, his only son, that Percy Gunsaulus did not share, although there was scarcely anything in the boy's haughty, imperious disposition at which the good farmer's nature did not revolt.

Donald, strong and sturdy, had loved him from the first with something of the protective affection that he would have given a girl or a lame child, and his manly generosity had never once rebelled at the unequal division of labor and reward. Percy's effeminate tastes, his dislike of athletic sports which in farming districts are so great a test of manhood and his scrupulous nicety of dress had won for him the enmity of his school-fellows, and for years Donald had been his champion, protecting him from the practical jokes and open battles of the boys. In turn Percy lavished upon his cousin the only affection he seemed to feel for any one, and thus the years of their boyhood passed tranquilly in the old stone farmhouse on the hillside slope and on the great farm until the summer that brought Donald to his majority three months before this October afternoon. Then the minister's daughter, Lucy Avery, who had in childish years been Donald's sweetheart, had accepted the big red apples he had smuggled across the school room, had let him walk home from singing school with her, had drank pink lemonade with him at the county fair, and for whose sake he had endured the stiffest of collars and the most excruciating boots, returned from a three years' course at an eastern boarding school—the sweetest, gentlest, daintiest maiden in all the valley—and met the cousins together at a Sunday school picnic.

When Donald looked upon her in her white dress, and when she gave him her hand in cordial greeting and he heard the music of her soft, cultivated voice, the sudden sense of his manhood, his capacity for love, the beauty and grace of her womanhood and its claim upon him was overpowering. His eyes had opened to a new vision of life—so high, so sweet, so comprehensive that like a bird that has flown in upper air he could but return to the caged limits again. Two hours he had in the upper air and then when dinner was announced he saw Percy and Lucy Avery coming together chatting and laughing, and there was a flash in Percy's dark eyes, a light in his face that Donald had never seen there before.

He had looked at them in sudden fear and for the first time he saw that the slight girlish boy was a handsome man, with a hint of his ancestral Spanish fire and grace that would lay siege to the heart of any girl only leaving her teens and fresh from boarding school. From that day an ever widening distance grew between the cousins, none the less conscious because it was never mentioned, and it was significant of the cause, that, although they saw and talked with Lucy Avery almost daily the mention of her name was tacitly avoided by both.

Possibly the love of either might in time have grown cold had it not been for the love of the other, but fanned by its peril, and their deep and cruel jealousy, the passion of each had grown until it had absorbed all other issues and became paramount. How much of the situation was known to Lucy it was impossible for either to discover, for she was under so close a surveillance that if one dropped in to call the other followed him in a few minutes and both were treated with the utmost impartiality. If she was obliged to refuse to accompany one to some rustic gathering because she had promised the other, she reversed the case on the next occasion. In this state of uncertainty neither was willing to risk his fate to the possible advantage of the other and during the past year the tension of suspense had become almost unbearable.

Percy had grown moody and irritable and his fiery temper asserted itself on all occasions. To Lucy Avery changes had also come. Her father's death had made her dependent upon herself, and she was now the teacher of the district school, which stood on John Canfield's farm, and it happened that one or both of the young men usually met her on the way up and down the road if only for a bow and smile.

It is probable that a crisis would soon have been reached at any rate, but in this October a new topic was filling the country and tragically altering the affairs of almost every household. One question filled every mind: "Who shall go to the war?" It had come to the two cousins and this afternoon must decide.

A company was forming at the nearest town and almost every young man who passed on the road called out: "Have you enlisted yet?"

It was Donald who broke the long silence of their estrangement.

"Did you see Hank Blackburn when he stopped at the crossroads this morning?"

"Tell you he enlisted?"

"Yes, he told me."

"He wants us to go in his company. All the valley fellows are going together. Say anything to you about it?"

"Yes."

"Well, he spoke to me and I've been thinking hard."

"Have you?" was the rigid response.

"Yes, Perce. We ought to go, there's nothing to keep us—that is, nothing that we can count on. I reckon neither one of us would be willing to go and leave the other here. We won't take any advantage of each other. I can trust you and you can trust me. We'll go and say good bye together, to the folks and all, and then neither of us must have any grudge 'gainst the other. We'll have to take our chances in the war, and if we both get home alive—we—can take our chances—fair and square—with her. 'Twon't be many months, likely." Donald's brown face grew a shade whiter as he added slowly, "And if it's you, old boy—why, I'll say—God bless you—and I'll clear out and go to California."

Donald cleared the bars at the end of the lane with a bound and Percy paused before climbing them. "If it is me," he repeated under his breath. "It will be me—it's got to be me." Then he added aloud: "I don't see anything the matter with that—I reckon it's square enough—and I reckon it won't do for us not to go."

"It's agreed, then," said Donald, offering his hand.

"Yes," replied Percy—extending his own.

"And we'll go down and enlist to-night. The time is about up and we don't want to be the last," said Donald.

Percy was looking up the road. At that instant a girlish form turned the corner at the cross roads and came toward them. She was followed by a dozen children of various ages who were talking volubly, and she did not notice the young men until she confronted them.

"Good evening, boys!" she said in response to their salutation. "I want to see you—or—Don, at least. Will you tell your father that the storm last night blew a limb off the chestnut tree right through the school room window and I couldn't fasten the shutter either. Do you think he will fix it to-night?"

"I don't know. If he don't, I will, though—you needn't worry. We'll see about it to-night. Is—is—about six o'clock? We'll be over a bit then—we want to see you."

Something in the young man's earnest tone made the pink in her cheeks flush to crimson. She said, "Good evening," and hurried on.

There was an excited crowd in the Bloomington postoffice that evening when the cousins entered, and they soon grew animated in the conversation. Donald enrolled his name on the company book and looked about for Percy, but he was not visible. After waiting until a quarter of eight, he set out alone for the Avery cottage, expecting to meet Percy there or on the way. Lucy's stepmother opened the door in answer to his rap.

"No, Lucy is not at home. Her Uncle Robert called for her to go to her grandmother Bassett's; she is not expected to live the night through. I suppose Lucy will not be home till after the funeral."

It was a keen disappointment. It was only a ten mile ride over to the Basset farm, but it would not be fair to go.

When he reached home Percy was not there, nor did he come that night, nor the next.

A group of weary soldiers lay on the banks of Rappahannock one soft May evening. The war had not ended in a few months—was not likely to end in a few more. They had seen heavy marching, weary waiting in camp, and cruel fighting and the end was not yet. They had made a gallant struggle that day and were waiting for the fatal harvest of the morrow. Tender grass and spring flowers were crushed under foot. Sweet odors came down from the wooded slopes. White clouds were massed in the pure blue of the May sky. The exquisite bubble of spring waters came up from the river, but to many of the brave hearts lying there it was nature's farewell to her sons.

"Hello, Canfield! What's the matter—want to see your mother?" asked a bronzed soldier as a comrade moved and sighed deeply.

"Hello, Hardy! Didn't know you were here. I thought I saw the last of you when you rolled over to-day."

"That was a pretty close call, boys. I never expected to see my old lady again, by Jove! We lost one good fellow from our mess—poor old Ross. He leaves a poor weakly wife and about nineteen children, poor old soul!" Then the brown soldier crept nearer to his comrade and added in a lower tone: "I say, Canfield, if I should get knocked over anyways soon there's some letters and trinkets in my left side pocket I'd like you to send home for me. I don't mind telling you, for I reckon you'd like me to do the same for you. If you'd just see that Kate Avery gets her picture and letters back I'd be obliged, and so would she. And I'll send yours to Lucy—hey? It's all in the family, you know. I used to think that cousin of yours want to cut you out, Don, but I reckon Lucy had sense enough to pick between you."

"Well, Hardy, I might as well tell you. He did cut me out and I felt worse than a whipped school boy. I did, for a fact."

"I shouldn't wonder," returned Hardy, sympathetically, his interest all aroused.

"Yes. And then he left the country. I suppose he will come back after the war. He said he couldn't go to fight against his own folks. You know his father was a Southern man, and he was born in [illegible], and so he ran away and we never knew what became of him till he wrote to father after I left."

"Well, I don't wonder. I reckon war's not much to his taste. I never liked him, anyway. I owed him a licking for ten years and you never let me give it to him. So Lucy's going to marry him and he'll be my brother-in-law! Well, he won't eat many turkeys in my shanty, sure!"

Donald made no reply. The subject was such a sore one that he shrank from all mention of it. The hope and promise of his young manhood had gone out in his one great love, and he could not yet recover his shattered faculties for a new beginning of life. But even this hint of the subject troubled him through the night, and several times an unutterable longing for home and friends and peace tempted him to risk his honor and life in the mad attempt to return. He was tired and ill in the morning, a fair Sabbath morning, and his heart grew sick at the sounds of battle that announced the dawn. During the slow hours of that long day the billows of struggling human creatures surged to and fro, leaving the earth slippery with their blood. Toward evening two regiments were sent to reconnoiter across a deep ravine. They passed the stream and ascended the ridge when they were met by a deadly fire from a hill [illegible].

The first ranks were almost swept away by the terrible fire and the Bloomington company was foremost in the line.

Aid came soon and the enemy was pushed back, while the federal troops held the hill side.

Two or three federal soldiers in the excitement of the attack had rushed headlong into the ambuscade and dropped instantly under the shots of the confederates. It was then near evening, but one of the [illegible] was fought in the [illegible] ing night. While the bullets were hissing [illegible] and fast through the air a young lieutenant in a gray uniform left his company and crept swiftly through the trees to the three fallen men. He bent over one of them and tried to move him, but in vain. Then slowly and with great caution he lifted the unconscious form upon his back and crept on his hands and knees down the long rough hillside under the dense foliage. Reaching the level ground he rose to his feet and staggering under the weight of his burden ran to the field of the day's battle where the wounded were already being cared for. Then tenderly laying down his burden he passed his hand over the unconscious face. "Don, dear old boy, don't you know me?" he groaned.

"Percy, is it you?" was the faint response.

"Oh, Don, Don!" and the young man threw himself on the ground with both arms around his cousin.

"I want to tell you, dear old boy—do you hear me? You must pick up and get well. Try to live, you know, for you've all to live for—the folks and the farm—and—and—do you hear me, Don? and her. I lied, Don. It wasn't me after all. I went up there that night. I couldn't help it, and offered myself, and begged and went on my knees to her until she cried, but she could only say she didn't love me. And then I asked her if it was you and she said it was, and I thought I couldn't bear it. O, you don't know how I loved her, you can't. I thought if I wrote that lie you wouldn't get her before I was dead or too far away to know it. O, Don, forgive me, old fellow! I knew you would soon die up there in the woods, so I brought you down for her. Give her my dear, dear love, but don't ever speak my name to the folks—tell them I'm dead, if they ask. Good night, Don—God bless you and her! Here, you fellows, here's a wounded man. Well, take him along. I'll help lift him. Good night, Don."

He turned and ran toward the ravine. At the brink in sight of his own lines he reeled and fell and did not rise. One of the Bloomington boys, Hank Blackburn, crept over in the twilight and spoke to him, but he was dead.

Motherly Mrs. Canfield went down to her boy in the Southern hospital and nursed him back to life.

When he was strong enough she took him home to the summer fields and the cool fragrant breath of the dripping rocks in the fern lined glen.

One July evening he drove down the pike road and turned toward the Widow Avery's cottage. A white clad figure cutting old fashioned flowers in the front yard [illegible] and his heart gave a great sore throb. There was so much of suffering and sorrow in the thought of her.

She too had suffered in the thought that one had loved her so well and thus one had gone away without a word or sign, not even a farewell. He [illegible] what his heart was [illegible] trembled as it touched her's and his voice was hardly trustworthy.

There was much to review in the evening, and Mrs. Avery and Kate were eager listeners to his modest story. He would not [illegible] without telling her this life long love.

"It's a beautiful night," he said, going forth [illegible] with her. "Most glorious night that [illegible] not sent for [illegible]," she added, as he did not answer.

"Come out and get me some flowers, Lucy, to carry home. Mother has no time for hers this summer."

He stood in the white moonlight thinking of the maiden in her odorous garden and of the hot plains where his comrades were fighting, and to which he must return soon. He had a feeling that this was his last glimpse of her; he had seen so much of death [illegible].

"Lucy!"

She turned to him, her hands full of dewy flowers.

"I think I had better not tell you what I am thinking. I shall go away to-morrow—and—oh, Lucy, don't you know?"

"Yes, I know," she said softly. "But I wasn't sure till to-night. Oh, Don, how long we have waited!"

Her arms were about his neck, her soft cheek against his, her low voice telling him that she had thought him lost to her when the news came of his terrible wound.

"How can I leave you so soon?" he asked, as they walked in the moonlight with close locked arms.

"I will tell, love. If I am your wife you can leave me better. Then it will be my right to come to you and nurse you in sickness or perhaps in health I can come and nurse others."

"You cannot mean it!" he said.

When she went in she said quietly, "I am to be married in the morning, mother. I would rather be married here than go to the church."

A picture of a dark eyed, handsome young man hangs in Lucy's room to-day that is always wreathed in fresh flowers, and when some thoughtless visitor asks whose it is, the quick tears come to her eyes and she answers, "It is the uncle after whom my son is named, who was shot at the battle of Salem Heights."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

St. Paul Pioneer Press

The odd firm of "George & McGlynn, Dealers in General Political Merchandise," stands dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. George, it appears, has made an engagement with the democratic party, to go upon the road as traveling salesman for Cleveland wares. Mr. McGlynn will continue business at the old stand, under the general style of "Down with Poverty, and Death to the Pope." There never was put upon the stage a more complete burlesque than the George movement in politics. Now that the motive of it all is clear, we can afford to laugh at the grotesque performance which was depriving the good people of New York of their rest a little more than a year ago.

It may be doubted if, in any other country, such a preposterous fraud could have been so well sustained. And yet it has done, in its way, for socialism what the Chicago executions did for anarchy. The air is clear[ed], and arguments addressed to labor are more honest than they were before the "Progressive Labor party" quieted act as the boards and vanished. With Mr. George [illegible] to propound [illegible] was [illegible] in its [illegible] insinuating and dangerous form. He was a theorist with a rare gift of casuistry and eloquence. He struck upon a principle which befuddled men easily, because it had been studied but little philosophically, and because certain of its applications are yet to be recognized. With this he was content until the appearance of "labor" as a distinct political factor encouraged him to drop books and take to politics. The change destroyed what of honesty there was left in the man. Beset by the idea of becoming a popular leader, he expanded his theory until it included the whole system of socialism. Interesting as a new curiosity in a dime museum he had a brief period of popularity. Then the gaping crowds forsook him, and he turned elsewhere for steady employment on remunerative terms.

It was while he was in his glory that he received the adhesion of Dr. McGlynn. This was the most interesting and picturesque of disciples. He discarded the life for which he was dedicated, for the platform and the polling booth, and dared the censure which his ecclesiastical superiors held before him, in order that he might become a leader in this fantastic reform. For a time that also drew. The halls were well filled, the anti poverty society flourished, the contributions were ample. Then the curiosity lovers went their ways, and there was nothing for it but a new sensation. So we have it in the announcement that Dr. McGlynn will himself become a candidate for the presidency. On what platform he will plant himself, heaven knows. But now that everybody has tired of the land confiscation scheme, he advertises, as the latest and choicest of attractions, that he will make some startling revelations connected with his former work in life. The show is over. The mountebanks are out of employment. The partnership is dissolved. We shall hear no more of the great revolution which was to establish equality, the millennium, and—the commune. Out of it, in addition to infinite amusement, the public has extracted something of real value—a sense of the hopelessness of attempting to build up, even with the most flattering prospectus, a socialistic party among the workingmen of America.

VARIOUS NAMES

Talbot is pronounced Tolbut
Thames is pronounced Tems
Bulwer is pronounced Buller
Cowper is pronounced Cooper
Holborn is pronounced Hobun
Wemyss is pronounced Weems
Knollys is pronounced Knowles
Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon
Cockburn is pronounced Coburn
Brougham is pronounced Broom
Norwich is pronounced Norridge
St. Leger is pronounced Sillinger
Hawarden is pronounced Harden
Cirencester is pronounced Sisister
Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor
Salisbury is pronounced Sawlsbury
Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham
Marylebone is pronounced Marrabun
Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny
Marjoribanks is pronounced Marchbanks
Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbrooks

The Roman Race Growing Taller.

From Nature.

I have measured a great many Roman coffins and my average shows that the Roman could not have greatly exceeded five feet five inches. In taking measurements of ancient armor I find that the English aristocracy have decidedly increased in average height within [illegible] years.

I measured twenty-five mummies in the British museum as nearly as I could through the cases, making estimate for wrapping, and I found the average height of males sixty one inches, females fifty five inches.

The mummy of the celebrated Cleopatra measures about fifty four inches, about the height of the present European girl of 13. The most ancient mummy of an Egyptian king yet discovered measured fifty-two inches.

Many forms of nervous debility in men yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Nasal Injector free. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

NEW YEAR'S ILLUSTRATED OREGONIAN, pages. Copies mailed to any address. Price 25c

THE PRESBYTERIAN CENTENNIAL

The Strength and Weakness of a Great Church

New York Times

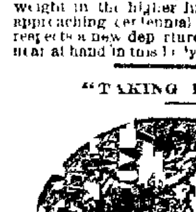
The centennial of the Presbyterian church will not be actually celebrated till the third Thursday of next May, but it is so important that its earlier consideration is worth while. The Presbyterians were one of the great original Christian families in the early settlement of the country. The Roman Catholics, the Anglicans, the Puritans, and the Presbyterians have had for the last hundred years the principal part in the religious control of the United States. The Methodists and the Baptists have the largest numbers at the present time, but the religious bodies that carry most weight in the community are still chiefly those which have been named.

Attention is now drawn particularly to the position of the Presbyterian church as one of the most respectable and powerful of these great Christian bodies, so that its approaching centennial may be better understood by the religious public. It represents in this country the Westminster system of Christianity, as well as the complement of the Congregationalism of New England. It has been the better organized body of the two, and in the middle and Southern states it has had much to do with the shaping of individual belief and the direction of public life. But according to Prof. C. A. Briggs, who is the historian of American Presbyterianism, and whose opinion is [illegible] expressed in the current [illegible], the Presbyterian church has not kept pace with the growth of the nation, and has largely played into the hands of the Baptist and Methodist [illegible]. It has always adhered strongly to the idea of an educated ministry and has held itself too strictly in the logical controversy. It has been too much engaged in the battles of the [illegible], and has not sufficiently looked after the lost sheep of the house of Israel. It began in 1788 with 16 presbyteries, [illegible] ministers and 419 churches; it has to-day in its three branches [illegible] Presbyterians, [illegible] ministers and 11,212 churches or parishes. These statistics show that the body has never been able to supply to the Presbyterian people a sufficient supply of educated ministers. To-day more than ever is this deficiency manifested. It is chronic. The proposal to raise a million dollars for ministerial relief at the approaching centennial is a step which may have much to do with increasing the ministry, but the more serious difficulty lies evidently in the high standard of education and ability which has been constantly insisted on in Presbyterian congregations. It is well known that in all our large cities, out of New England, the Presbyterian clergy are among the foremost men in the ranks of the American ministry, and their theological institutions are conceded to be without any superiors. This excellence is a great point, and has done much to sustain this body where its views of Christianity are not strictly held.

The serious serious difficulty with the Presbyterian church to-day, it is to be feared lies in its theological position. It is still in some respects the creature of the religious settlement which produced the thirty-nine articles of the English church and the Westminster system of the Presbyterians and the Puritans. It has been discovered in the last fifty years that none of these religious statements will do the work of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the Presbyterian body has done less to throw off the shackles of the old faith than other prominent religious communions. This has been its drawback, controversies over doctrines have led to frequent divisions, and a large part of its clergy are in the position of those who know better than the terms of their faith express the beliefs which live in the hearts of men to-day. The Presbyterian code of law is still as strict as ever and the integrity of the Westminster system is still practically unquestioned.

In two other directions the Presbyterians have given the advantage to those who have worshiped and worked differently. They have held to the doctrinal issue when a broader worship might have given their congregations a better working religion, and they have overlooked too much the varied unofficial exercises through which religious life finds expression. They have constantly missed their opportunity, while Methodists, Baptists and others have been quick to see it. On the other hand, it is conceded with gratitude that there is no other religious communion which has contributed more to the stability of our national life and to that reverence for law and that high sense of duty which goes with lofty religious ideas than the Presbyterian church of the United States. In the movements of the hour this body is getting to be one of our most intelligent [illegible], and its ministry and people carry great weight in the higher life of the nation. The approaching centennial indicates that in many respects a new departure in practical activity is near at hand in this body of Christian people.

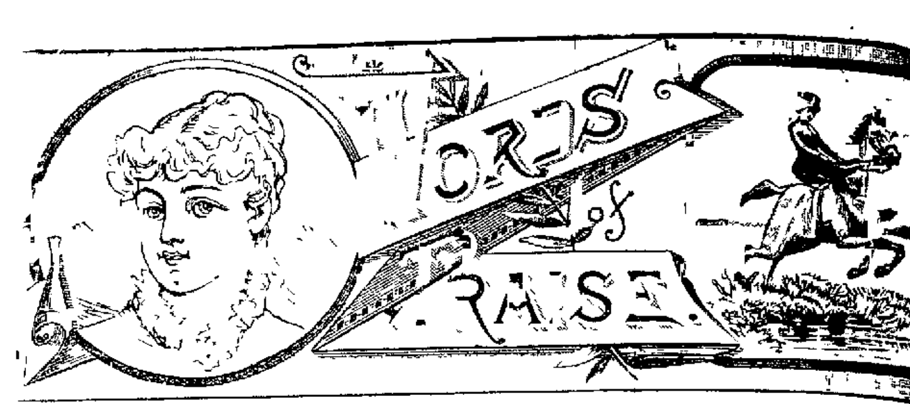
"TAKING IT EASY."



How can we account for the perversity of human nature? Why will a man sit in torture rather than stand straight and at ease? The same man, save the mark, will sit down on a tack or a crooked pin and leap as if dynamite had exploded under his chair. This visitation would be only a prick like a flea bite and yet he sits for days in the torment of chronic pains. The person so attacked resolves to put off and postpones very often until too late. Then he finds his disease developed into an inflammatory stage or into a dangerous type of a worse malady. There is a remedy, he should know, that does not temporize with anything in the nature of pain but goes to work on a straight job, searches out the pain spot, and gets there without faltering and without failure. For instance: "Ten years ago," says Mr. Joachim Witz, Evanston, Ills., February 11, 1887, "I suffered with rheumatism which placed me in bed, used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, no return of pain." Mr. H. Carl, 139 Fourth street, Troy, N. Y., writes March 12, 1887: "About nine years ago my son was afflicted with rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil about four bottles and was cured, has had no pains since." Mr. R. H. Moore, Fairfield, Ohio, writes February 22, 1887 (this original statement was dated 1880): "Had, as stated, a very severe attack of rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured me completely, no return of pain since." Mr. Joseph Kapter, Mohawk Hill, Lewis county, N. Y., writes March, 1887 (his original statement was in 1881): "I suffered at times from rheumatic pains, used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured." Mrs. Julia Kennedy, Mianus, Conn., February 20, 1887 (original statement 1882), writes: "For a long period I suffered with rheumatism, tried many remedies, no relief, tried St. Jacobs Oil, effects were magical and was cured, no return of pain." Mr. John P. Schultz, Bloomington, Ills., April 8, 1887, writes that he suffered three years with rheumatism in his limbs, stitches in his side and paralysis. Found no relief till he used St. Jacobs Oil. One bottle cured all pain and he has had no return. Mr. Ira Brown, Private Banker, Chicago, Ills., April 8, 1887, writes: "Lay flat on my back three months, used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, never been troubled since." These examples show how to get the right thing, to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

TYLER DESK CO
ST. LOUIS, MO
MANUF'RS OF FINE DESKS
BANK COUNTERS
BANK, COURT HOUSE,
GOVERNMENT WORK
and OFFICE FITTINGS
Best Work & Lowest Prices Guaranteed. 100 p. Illust'd Catalogue, Finest ever printed, sent free. Postage 7c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL
ORIGINAL ONLY GENUINE
SAFE ALWAYS RELIABLE TO LADIES INDISPENSABLE NEVER FAIL
ASK FOR CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND TAKE NO OTHER OR INCLOSE 4¢ PARTICULARS RETURN MAIL
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO MADISON SQ. PHILA PA
PILLS
5,000 UNSOLICITED WRITTEN TESTIMONIALS LADIES WHO HAVE USED THEM



The following words in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women [illegible]. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY. [illegible]

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. [illegible]

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, White Cottage, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your Favorite Prescription and one bottle of your Pellets. I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have now laid aside. I feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich., writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case." Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass., says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamp for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to do likewise. From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. [illegible], of [illegible], Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold, by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS
THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-coated Granules or Pills.

BEING ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a LAXATIVE, ALTERATIVE, or PURGATIVE, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILS CURED. WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., of Minden, Kearney Co., Neb., writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two Pellets, and am relieved of the headache."

THE BEST CATHARTIC. Mrs. C. W. BROWN, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, says: "Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient remedy for torpidity of the liver. We have used them for years in our family, and keep them in the house all the time."

BEFORE USING
AFTER USING

$500 REWARD
is offered by the
PROPRIETORS OF
DR. SAGE'S
Catarrh Remedy
FOR A CASE OF CATARRH WHICH THEY CAN NOT CURE.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties,

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

CURES THE WORST CASES OF

Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM CATARRH. Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

CONSTANTLY HAWKING AND SPITTING. THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

THREE BOTTLES CURE CATARRH. ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Bark The Frederick, 812 tons, is supposed to have a prior charter for flour loading, being berth[ed] here at the time she [illegible]. The market is without news [illegible] comes under [illegible] charter [illegible] for grain loading.

WHEAT—[illegible] but of little [illegible] on this side, although New York early options are higher. Here the market is a very slow and shows not the least change.

OATS—Few coming but the local market is well supplied. [illegible]

[illegible] At San Francisco Peerless are [illegible]. Buyers here backward to-day and few care to buy. Market [illegible]

[illegible] figure and the market is in better form.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Stocks were extremely [illegible]. After a heavy to weak opening, in which stocks showed slight declines from Saturday's closing figures the market sagged off slowly, [illegible] only a significant reaction, and closed very [illegible] and heavy at the lowest prices of the day. Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Money on call easy at 2 to [illegible]. Prime mercantile paper [illegible]. Sterling exchange dull and steady; $4 84½ [illegible] 60-day bills.

[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND rate of discount [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

[illegible] March [illegible] April [illegible] May [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In the loan market the surplus causes more or less uneasiness as to the future. At present funds on call are obtainable at 2½ per cent and on time at 3 per cent for sixty days and 4 per cent for longer. Opposition to the Chesapeake & Ohio plan of reorganization is on the increase and some stockholders laugh at the idea of paying the enormous assessments called

dy for those delicate diseases and weak
they are fair samples of the spontaneous
stimable boon of health which has been

SOPHIA F BOSWELL, White Cottage,
s I took eleven bottles of your Fa
e Prescription and one bottle of your
ets I am doing my work and have been
ome time I have had to employ help for
sixteen years before I commenced tak
your medicine I have had to wear a
orter most of the time, this I have laid
I ever did

MAY GLEASON of Nunica, Ottawa Co.
writes Your Favorite Prescription
orked wonders in my case
n she writes Having taken several bot
the Favorite Prescription I have re
my health wonderfully to the astonish
ends I can now be on my feet all day
of my household

SEASE.

n dyspepsia, another from heart disease,
another with pain here or there, and in
usy doctor separate and distinct diseases,
hey are all only symptoms caused by some
until large bills are made The suffering
quent complications A proper medicine
the disease, thereby dispelling all those

rvelous Cure.— Mrs G F SPRAGUE,
l Mich writes I was troubled with
eakness, leucorrhea and falling of the
r seven years so I had to keep my bed
d part of the time I doctored with an
ifferent physicians, and spent large sums
no lasting benefit At last my husband
our medicines which I was loath to do,
ed against them and the doctors said
good I finally told my husband that if
e of your medicines, I would try them
physician He got me six bottles of the
also six bottles of the Discovery, for
ree bottles of Discovery and four of
nd I have been a sound woman for four
alance of the medicine to my sister, who
me way and she cured herself in a short
to take any medicine now for almost

XPERIENCE.

In pregnancy, Favorite Prescription
a mother's cordial, relieving nausea,
kness of stomach and other distressing
mptoms common to that condition. If
use is kept up in the latter months of
ation, it so prepares the system for de-
ry as to greatly lessen and many times
most entirely do away with the sufferings
that trying ordeal

"Favorite Prescription," when taken
connection with the use of Dr Pierce's
lden Medical Discovery and small lax-
e doses of Dr Pierce's Purgative Pellets
ttle Liver Pills) cures Liver, Kidney and
dder diseases. Their combined use also
noves blood taints, and abolishes can-
ous and scrofulous humors from the
m

"Favorite Prescription" is the only
dicine for women sold by druggists,
der a positive guarantee, from the
nufacturers that it will give satisfac-
n in every case or money will be re-
ded. This guarantee has been printed
the bottle wrapper and faithfully car-
d out for many years. Large bottles
doses $1.00, or six bottles for
00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr.
rce's large illustrated Treatise (160
es) on Diseases of Women

3 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

RIGINAL

ER PILLS.

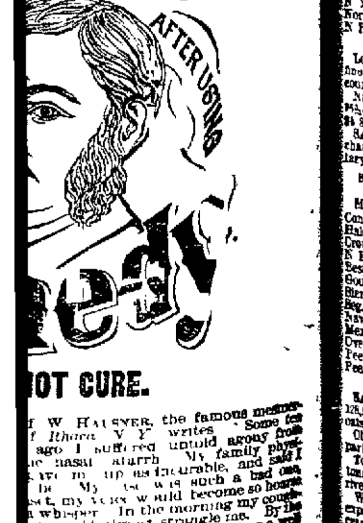
IMITATIONS!

erce's Pellets, or Little
Granules or Pills.

ent disturbance to the system,
ys fresh and reliable. As a
e most perfect satisfaction.

MICH Esq of Minden, Kearney County,
s I was troubled with boils for
I am years ago I was so afflicted with
ould not walk I bought two bottles
Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took
the them all were gone. By
d have had none since. I have also
adache. When I feel it coming on
s, and am relieved of the headache.

W. BROWN of Wapakoneta, Ohio,
ur Pleasant Purgative Pellets are
question the best cathartic ever
ey are also the most efficient remedy
of the liver. We have used them
s in our family, and keep them in



OT CURE.

F W HAUSNER, the famous mesmer-
f Ithaca N Y writes Some ten
ago I suffered untold agony from
e nasal catarrh. My family physi-
ave me up as incurable, and said I
be My voice was such a bad one
st, my voice would become so hoarse
n the morning my cough-
a whisper In the morning my cough-
ing would almost strangle me. By the
emedy in three months, I was a well
permanent

AS J RUSHING Esq 2902 Pine Street,
is M writes I was a great suf-
rom catarrh for three years. At
could hardly breathe and was con-
hawking and spitting and for the
at months could not breathe through
rils. I thought nothing could be
me Luckily I was advised to try
and I am now a well man I be-
e remedy for catarrh now manufac-
give it a fair trial to experience
rmanent cure

ROBBINS Runyan P O., Columbia Co.
ys My daughter had catarrh when
s five years old very badly. I saw
s Catarrh Remedy advertised, and
d a bottle for her, and soon saw
helped her a third bottle effected
now eighteen years old and sound

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY Feb 20

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail includes 98 cs boots and shoes 13 cs confectionary, 105 cs dry goods 109 pkgs tobacco 5 cs cigars 5 cs 5 cs groceries 113 bdls agricultural implements, 159 bdls 2 bxs granite ware 73 crts stamped ware, 30 bbls whisky, 88 cs soldering irons, 107 4 chair stuff 19 sets wheels 19 cs hats 212 cs, 53 pkgs drugs 50 cs milk 6 cs c p goods, 19 bales, 11 kegs syrup 13 bdls coppered iron wire, 30 bxs candles 32 bales bagging 11 bbls molasses 5 bbls chimneys, 24 bales oil cloth, 100 bxs Florida water, 22 bdls hardware, 35 bxs notions 50 rolls matting, 20 pkgs salt fish 5 cs paper 160 cs 8 0 ea lard, 350 bbls corn meal 210 bdls iron 40 bdls steel, 100 crts ham 10 bbls pork, car buggies, 2 cars agricultural implements

The supply of wheat in sight in the United States east of the Rockies is given by telegraph Feb 20 as 39,516,000 bushels a decrease for the week of 742,000 bushels At the same time last year the supply 59,814,000 bushels, and the decrease 1,436,000 bushels.

Str Eastern Oregon arrived at San Francisco 18th inst. from Yaquina bay with 4417 sks wheat 30 sks flour 437 sks potatoes, 800 sks oats 43 sks ... 23 pkgs hides 25 rls leather ... cps fowls oysters, 25 pkgs hides

The New York Shipping List estimates the total consumption of cane molasses in the United States for 1887 to have been 43,161,15 gallons, which is a falling off of 8,221,60 gallons as compared with the previous year. This was due entirely to the decreased yield of the Louisiana crop, the consumption of foreign molasses showing an increase as compared with 1886 of 3,5,173 gallons That this shortage did not materially affect the actual consumption of liquid sweets may be gathered from the fact that it had no perceptible influence upon prices, and hence it is to be inferred that the ingenuity of the mixer amply satisfied the requirements of consumers, glucose and the cold water supplying the deficiencies of pure cane molasses, and equalizing the quality of such as was found too good to retail without a little skillful manipulation The total importation of foreign molasses during 1887, amounted to 38,163,770 gallons, all this from the West Indies. The yield for the Southern States was about 4½ per cent as compared with ... The yield of sorghum especially in the West is claimed to be considerably larger than that of New Orleans molasses but there are no reliable statistics kept from year to year Sorghum cane is fairly profitable as an agricultural product for in addition to the saccharine juice that it yields the seed provides a valuable fodder for cattle but there has been nothing beyond these features to stimulate its cultivation and hence the acreage has not materially increased from year to year In a rough way the estimate of 15,000,000 gallons seems to be as near a definite result as can be obtained, and in the absence of better data must be accepted for the present as correct Last summer the national bureau of agriculture conducted some experiments at Fort Scott, for the purpose of obtaining from the juice a merchantable quality of crystalized sugar, and the results are claimed to have been so successful that a large plant is being erected for the purpose of utilizing the results of these experiments in a more practical and satisfactory manner For a number of year scientific men have claimed that if the problem of obtaining crystalized sugar from sorghum cane was once solved it would prove one of the most valuable agricultural as well as manufacturing industries the country could develop, while it would materially cheapen the cost of sugar to consumers. If these claims are now about to be realized the growth of the industry will be both rapid and enormous. The cane is already grown in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of extensive sugar houses to several localities, and hence the results that will be obtained from working the next crop will be awaited with interest. The glucose factories have been united in a combination or as the fashion of the day calls it, a "trust," and they are thus managed as a single enterprise production being limited to the extent of the demand so as to maintain uniform and profitable prices but the management does not disclose the details of its business to the public and hence there is no way of ascertaining the total output for the year It is estimated that not more than 15,000,000 gallons were produced last year It is used for mixing with cane molasses, and the extent to which it finds its way into New Orleans molasses may be judged from the large shipments made to New Orleans by rail during August, September and October It is also used extensively in the manufacture of honey, confectionery and beer It is not considered unwholesome as an article of food

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours include 1231 ctls wheat 634 bbls flour, 272 ctls oats 320 sks bran, 12 ctls millstuff, 8 sks potatoes, 60 sks onions 19,557 lbs hides, 25 pkgs butter, 52 cs eggs 21 bxs fruit, 11 bxs dried do, 400 lbs hops 160 bls hay

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per str State of California 4519 ctls wheat 5334 ctls potatoes 240 ctls onions, 93,224 lbs hides, 36 cs eggs 32,700 lbs stove castings, 216 bxs apples

FREIGHTS—Br bark The Frederick 812 tons, is supposed to have prior charter for flour loading, such being the reports sent here at the time she was first reported The market is without news interest. The Cumberland, 1738 tons comes under prior charter to C Cassar & Co. for grain loading.

WHEAT—Cables are of good tenor but of little effect on this side although New York early options are higher Here the market is a very slow one and shows not the least change

OATS—Few coming but the local market is well supplied. Values still quoted 43@47c.

POTATOES—At San Francisco Peerless are favorites Garnets being quoted low Buyers here are backward to-day and few care to buy Market weak.

EGGS—More moving at the 30c figure and the market is in better form.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Stocks were extremely dull After a heavy to weak opening, in which most stocks showed slight declines from Saturday's closing figures, the market sagged off slowly with only a significant reaction, and closed very dull and heavy at the lowest prices of the day Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK Feb 20.—Money on call easy at 2 to 2½ closed offered 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange, dull and steady $4 81½ for 60-day bills.

BONDS.

U S 4s (registered)	125½	4½s (coupon)	107½
4s (coupon)	125½	Pacific 6s	120
4½s (registered)	106½		

STOCKS

American Express	106½	Northwestern	10¾
Canada Pacific	58	Or Improvement	5
Canada Southern	53½	O R & N	93
Central Pacific	30½	Transcontinental	21
Delaware L & W	130½	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
D & R G	21	Reading	[illegible]
Lake Shore	91½	Rock Island	112
Louisville & Nashville	59½	St Paul	[illegible]
Michigan Central	81½	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	16	Union Pacific	[illegible]
N Y Central	107½	U S Express	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	21½	Wells, Fargo	[illegible]
N P preferred	44½	Western Union	[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON Feb 20—Consols, 102 1-16. Silver per fine ounce. 44d. Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK Feb 20—Silver bullion per ounce 95½c. Sterling exchange long $4 85, short $4 87 U S Bonds 4s 125½; 4½s 107½.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 20—Transfers ... exchange on London, sixty days, $4 88½, documentary $4 89.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 20

Mining stocks opened higher and closed lower

Con. Cal. & Va.	15 5	Ophir	10 0
Hale & Norcross	9 75	Savage	
Crown Point	6 87	Belcher	
N B. Isle	7 50	Chollar	
Best & Belcher	6 00	Potosi	
Gould & Curry	4 65	Union	
Sierra Nevada	4 80	Bodie	4 2
Seg. Belcher	3 40	Alta	2
Navajo Queen	3 65	Utah	1
Mexican	5	Bulwer	1
Overman	2 25	Ances	
Peerless	1 40	Argenta	1 40
Peer	65		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 20—Receipts Wheat 126,500 ctls flour 6,000 qr sks barley ... oats 3160 ctls potatoes 1,300 sks

Chartered—Bol bk Bundaleer, for ... departure bay to San Francisco.

Tonnage statement—In port engaged ... tons in port disengaged, 45,400 tons, listed to arrive, 215,600 tons.

Wheat—Spot market rather firmer with a fair export demand. Offerings are liberal but not excessive. No. 1 shipping quoted $1 38¾@1 ... with an advance possible for round lots Options shad higher and fairly active Sales No 1 white buyer the season 800 tons at $1 40¼, 700 tons at $1 40, 800 tons at $1 40 Afternoon sales were buyer season 1100 tons at $1 40

Barley—Spot market firmer and higher The demand is improving. No 1 feed 80@82½c Options, higher. Buyer season opened at 85½c buyer year 82½c. Buyer season closed 85¾ buyer year 82½c.

Oats—Steady with a fair business doing in feed at $1 40@1 47½ for good to choice poor qualities neglected.

Butter and Eggs—Weak and lower

Potatoes—Dull and weak owing to heavy supplies. Garnet Chile, $1@1 10, Burbanks $1 15@1 25 Peerless $1 20@1 25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb 20—Wheat opened generally firmer 89¾c March 90½c April, 91½c May, 91½c June, At noon—89¾c March, 90½c April 91¾c May 91¾c June. Closed—89¾ February, 89¾ March, 90¾ April, 91½ May 91¾ June

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REVIEW

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—In the loan market the fact that congress delays action on the tariff and surplus, causes more or less uneasiness as to the future. At present funds on call are obtainable at 2@2½ per cent, and on time at 3 per cent for sixty days, and 4 per cent for longer. Opposition to the Chesapeake & Ohio plan of reorganization is on the increase, and some stockholders laugh at the idea of paying the enormous assessments called for by the representatives of the Huntington interests Business generally is as dull as the stock market Salmon is firm but it is not advancing. Hops have no real quotation, but the tendency is lower

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK Feb 20 Petroleum opened weak at 88½c declined to 88c rallied and closed at 88¼ Sales 3,300 barrels

Mining shares Amador $1 60 Bodie $2 20 Bulwer $1 Brunswick $1 5 Consolidated Black Hills $1 65, California & Virginia $ Deadwood $2 Eureka $12 Homestake $11 50 Horn Silver $1 10 Mexican $3 5 Mono $1 65 Navajo $1 6 North Belle Isle $ Ontario $ Prosnite $ Standard $2 0 Sutro Tunnel 11c Santiago $3 25

Hops—Steady

Sugar—Quiet and steady refined steady

Copper—Dull Lake $1

Lead—Firm domestic $ 10

Tin—Steady straits $ 15

Coffee—Spot fair Rio 18c options 5 10 points lower and heavy Sales 70,000 bags February at $ @ 95 March $12 @ 40 April $1 @ 0 May $11 90@12 0 June $11 80@11 85 July $11 4 @11 0

SILVER.

NEW YORK Feb 20—Bar Silver

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO Feb 20—Wheat dull and easier at the close Opened ...c May same at noon ... February and March ...c April 80¾c May

Provisions Pork steady $14 1 ½ May lard lower $7 0 May ribs lower $7 0 May

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO Feb 20—Cattle—Receipts 8000 choice, $4 10@5 0 good steers $3 40@ stockers and feeders $2 15@4 0 Texas cattle $2 40@

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 strong and unchanged mixed $5 0 @5 40 heavy $5 30@5 0 light, $4 10@

Sheep—Receipts 9000 strong and 10 to 15c higher natives $3 @5 50 Western $4 80@ Texans $3@4 5

BOSTON STOCK MARKET

BOSTON Feb 20—Closing prices Atchison & Topeka first sevens 1 0 do railroad 93¾ Burlington & Quincy 12 Mexican Central common 14 do first mortgage bonds, 66½.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, Feb 20—Weather some snow Wheat cargoes on sale off coast nothing offering Cargoes on passage and for shipment turn dearer Mark Lane English wheat firmer and held higher foreign wheat steadily held flour English and American, quiet Farmers deliveries of wheat during the past week 5 1 0 quarters at an average price of 0s 1d against 40,0 0 quarters at the same time last year California cargoes just shipped or promptly to be shipped 33s d@34s English country markets firm

LIVERPOOL Feb 20—Spot wheat steady at the close offerings liberal Options steady No 1 Cala 6s 8½d February 6s 8½d March 6s 9½d April 6s 10d May, 6s 10 d June

PARIS Feb 20—Spot wheat and flour steady French country markets, generally dearer

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Feb 20—At the wool sales to day bidding was somewhat animated Prices though irregular had a firmer tendency and home buyers operated more freely There have been offered to day 2,000 bales, of which about 1,100 bales were withdrawn The balance available for this series Sales amounts to 1,000 bales Following were the sales to day

New South Wales, 800 bales scoured 1s 8¼d @1s d do locks and pieces @1s 3½d greasy, d@10 ½d do locks and pieces 4 @d

Queensland 3500 bales scoured 1s 2@1s 8d do locks and pieces d@ 8 d greasy 6d @1s d do locks and pieces 5d@ 6½d

Victoria 1300 bales scoured @1s 7½d do locks and pieces 0d@1s d greasy, d@10d do locks and pieces d 7 ½d

South Australia 1500 bales scoured 9¼d@1s d do locks and pieces d@1s 1d greasy, 5½d@ 9d do locks and pieces 4½d@ ½d

New Zealand 500 bales scoured locks and pieces 8½d greasy locks and pieces, 8 d@10d

Tasmania 6 bales scoured 1s 6d

Cape of Good Hope and Natal 1100 bales scoured 11d@1s 6½d do locks and pieces d, greasy 5½d@10d do locks and pieces 4½d@ d

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Feb 20—Wheat, steady demand poor holders offer moderately Corn firm demand fair new mixed Western, 4s 10d per cental

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

Br ship Stockbridge 2048 tons sailed from San Pedro 17th inst for this port.

Ship James Drummond with a cargo of general merchandise in Sutton & Beebe's line, left New York 17th inst for this port

The Norwegian ship Nordstjernen recently purchased by C Nelson of San Francisco has been granted an American register and will hereafter sail under the name of the bark Margaret

Bark Estella bktne Webfoot and sch Marion arrived at San Pedro 16th inst, the W F Jewett sailing for Umpqua same day

Ship Thomas M Reed burned at Liverpool is a total wreck

It is stated that the abandoned German ship Salisbury was insured for £14,000 in Bremen companies She cost £20,000 about twenty years ago The Seiriol Wyn took off her crew after the pumps were choked by sand ballast steering gear disabled everything movable on deck carried away and vessel unmanageable

In September, 1880 the British ship Francis Thorpe lying here was chartered to load wheat from San Francisco for Europe, and left the river soon afterwards in ballast The same vessel has just finished a wheat cargo here, having been closed at San Francisco to come here Then she got something over 70s for leaving, whereas she at this time secured about 40s for coming

Br ship Cumberland twenty four days from San Diego in ballast to Meyer Wilson & Co, arrived in to day.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 20—Arrived Str State of California Portland schr Wing and Wing Coos bay tug Wizard Puget sound str Alameda Honolulu, Bol bk Bundaleer, Departure bay, ship Dashing Wave Tacoma. Sailed Br bk Blairhoyle Port Townsend Br ship Drumcraig Cork bk Makah, Port Townsend Br ship Craigburn Cork German bk Friedrich Honolulu bkt Katie Flickinger, Astoria, Br bk Kooringa, Puget sound Br ship Eolus, Puget sound bk Northwest Port Madison

SAN PEDRO, Feb 20—Sailed Br ship Stockbridge, Portland

PORT ANGELES Feb 20—Passed in Br ship Knight of St Michael, San Francisco

ASTORIA Feb 20—Str Oregon arrived in 10 last night and left up 6 this morning Purline left up 5 A M with Br bk The Frederick Ship Olive S Southard left for Skamokawa 8 A M Schr Sadie F Caller passed out 2 P M Br ship Cumberland from San Diego arrived in 4 10 P M Str Alaskan still here waiting for calmer weather Br bk Martha Fisher from Maryport is reported to be outside. 5 P M weather thick wind southeast

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.

O K Nestor Spokane Falls
Mart Haman Salubria
Mrs Maywright Dalles
A Rose, Sacramento
H Giles Madeira Cal
D I Marshall San Diego
F J Goddard Sioux City
R Heath, Binghampton
I Frullinger Union Mills
Chas Towle Idaho
O N True, Nebraska
A F Loomis, do
J Q Lwink do
W Hull Eugene
H Chard Newtown
James Casey City
T Kelley do
E I Dexter, Tacoma
N J Kace do
J I Lmen do
W Matual do
J H Houston Princeville
J W Johns Pittsburgh
Oliver Sears Seattle
W H Kelly Pendleton
Jake McConnell wife & children Birmingham
R Small, Frampton Ont
J Morris San Fran
J Schaefer Pendleton
A M Acheson Oakville
G H Dalrymple Denver
J G Thurman do
L B Saunderson Helena
O Hansen, Reno, Nevada
T Davis & wf do
Garland Farris do
W A Thompson Man
Webster Brady Co y
I E Hardy Indiana
I W Brown Springfield
W Scott Bigg Rapids
T G Laughlin La Camas
H C Wood, Airlie
G French do
A Farrows Bigg
O W Richardson do
Frick Frickson do
H C French Dalles
Louis Little City
J J McDonald wife & children Vancouver
J McNeill Chicago
C Keith Boise City
J H Newman, do
Mrs Newman, do
C F Foote Pendleton
C W Bird San Fran
S H Bishop, do

HOLTON.

J W Nail Kelso
J Ferson Forbes
H B Parker Astoria
Dr W I Peaunts Lehi
C H Beard S F
F Tonie Scappoose
B B Brownell S I
C I Mecker Vancouver
A S Elberts Hillsboro
A P Farrell St Paul
T C Chappel Helena Mt
James Elkins N Y
H Wilkins do
Wm Jones do
W I Hinkles Helena
T K Benjamin N Orleans
B T Maxwell Austin T
J T Masters St Louis
Wm Yates Helena Mt
Wm T White, do
I K White do
C Lowell London Eng
H Crampton do
Wm Smith St Louis
E I Marshall St Paul
H I Baxter do
J M Hager, Heppner
J Davidson do
Wm Johnson Corvallis
C S Barnes Cowlitz Lvr
A A Schenk N w, Corvls
F Roberts N Y
F Catlin Freeport
W A Wallace Omaha
I I Harper Butte Mt
C I Elkins St Louis
I C Elkins do
H C Lathour, Chicago
H L Jackson N Y
J B Groves, Salem
H C Martin, Chicago
J H Hampton N Y
James Noble, Butte
J T Smith St Paul
W L Lincoln N Orleans
James Brown Chicago
Chas Smith St Louis

ESMOND.

Henry Greene Salem
W S Harrington, do
P M Davis, do
C J Ferrel do
F B Ferrel do
A Washburn, San Fran
F Greenburg, do
J H Curry do
Mrs F J Fulton do
J W Miller Roseburg
Ezra Crouch do
C S Abbott Antrim
W P Hudson St Louis
L P Duellette Olympia
T M Linville Knappa
Mrs J Quinn Quinns
G W Byers Texas
W J Moore N Y
D W Price, Scappoose
John J Parks Seattle
L I Crow & wf Hood Rv
O Heeman Ellensburg
W W Leghorn Pasco
I K Woodard Green Rv
C Eckstein N Y
W H Hare N Yakima
T J Flanagan wf St Paul
J R Patton Tacoma
Phil Lewis, Shedd
Mrs T J Crouch, Eugene
Mrs H J Guild Silverton
M F Morgan wf Westport
J Franzen Brownsville
Miss E V McGovern, Ast

MERCHANT.

O Squire San Francisco
Prefody China
Mrs Bell Merlott, Mont
Martin Upper, Tacoma
W B Bates do
Mrs B C White do
Miss Schlichting do
Phil A Wood do
Mary J McLaughlin Cda
S Marriner, Sacramento
F I Talley, Seattle
W A Bodine, Albany
J H Wait Junction City
A I Cooper Kalama
O W Osburne, Tacoma
B M Donnelly, do
J B Vord Goldendale
J B Caruth N P R R
J Lawrence, Galveston
F Montague Mexico
M Levinger Rohnerville
W S Mulligan Michigan
S Thornton do
J Fitzpatrick O & C Frry
E J Bratton N w Mrlynd
J S Herndon, Chehalis
G Johnson, do
D A Beebe, Oakland
F E Neer La Grande
W H Virgin, do
E Erdman, do
J B Kuhns, McMinnville

INTERNATIONAL.

F C Speck Rock Creek
Frank Ferry do
I Kendel do
C S Thompson Baker C
C Lears do
C Davis Seattle
Jas Ferry Chehalis
C M Stedman, do
A S B I s do
C B Lendinghaus do
F W Lendinghaus do
H H Hill Joseph Or
Wm M Lausland La by
O Nertief Yakima City
Mrs S M Jayne & fy Sandy
P I Birrell, Detroit
Peter Inberly do
H B Sigg Kansas
Jas Coffey do
J W Whittle N w W T
Fred Dahl California
W H Lnddock Illinois
Chas Charey, Amity
John DeSart Silverton
S B Myers Butter
H A Davis Woodla
R I Modrell do
W D Nichols Dayton
J F Lindermann Lewisol
D D Miller do
C Jerson, West Chehalis
C A Lose Sheridan
D D Howard do
A W Lees Newburg
Edna an California
J H Boggs do
H C Ellis do
W F Clark N I I
Jas Fendingham do
Jno Buoton California
J J Barnes Omaha
J Renner Nly Michigan
Chas Bowman New Era
M Harris New Era
Henry Miller N Y
A I Humble do
F F Longan California
A O Wengara do
W G Kerr do
E W Theik N Y
T A Wilson Aska
Jas Klocker do
J J H Goher do
A S Johnson N w Mr
Geo Miller Missoula
H E Miller do
E E Elder Spokane
E I Art Cascades
J A Petersen N Y
M I Sibring Dalles Or
E M Schrene do
W G Mann Newberry

ST CHARLES

Mr Wilson St Paul
H W French do
J S Jones Lindon
H D Mills New York
J C Morrison Dalles
J G Wright do
O Franklin & w Astoria
W Henning Yamhill
W H Kuykendall Gilford
J Hume Berkeley
F P Thompson Albany
I N Johnson do
F S Halloway & w Chehalis
I C Wilson do
Mrs W Foote Vancouver
Mrs S A Bishop San Jose
G W Olive Sumpla
H H Harvey Freeport
W H Jennings do
Dr De Goovert Mexico
W A Williams Walla Walla
M Hannon Salubria
W G Bell Butteville
H S Simpson Helena
A Powers do
H I Brothwick Cs Mills
D H C Bi
C E Laughton do
F J Keeney Arlington
J Matry Lafayette
A Vienberg San Francisco
H H Hogirson do
G D Dickson do
E R Davidson do
W Hickey N w La Camas
I A Moore St Helens
Mrs Maxwell Columbia C
J R James Centralia
J Conet do
C W Washburn Junction
J Kelly Springfield
N Lakes Perrydale
R E Hinton N w Bakedven
Mrs M A Bird, do

WILD CATTLE

Said to be Numerous in the Umpqua Mountains

A pioneer of the Umpqua country is reported to have said recently "It is a fact that there are hundreds of wild cattle in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley, and some of them are not more than a couple of miles from the railroad track Some of these cattle, too are 25 years old or more In the mountains near Riddles and Roseburg they are probably the thickest, but they do not venture down in the valley much They stay in the tops of the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains There is a heavy underbush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get on to them They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard that is, they sleep on the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years

"When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are nevertheless close to other bands, so that at an alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on the higher ground, they all rush away together

"The cattle are of all colors and wilder than deer It is a hard matter to get a shot at them for the reason that their scent is so keen They can smell a man a long distance off They got wild in 1853, when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley Their cows wandered off and could not be found After two or three years, all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains The cattle had to be killed on sight, the same as deer or bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed, they were quartered, packed on the horses and carried down They have been hunted a good deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be

"Some of the cattle are very large and fat. I have caught glimpses of bulls in the top of the Umpqua hills that astonished me A bull I saw in the fall of '82 on the head of the Rogue river I am certain would weigh 1400 pounds There is good grazing in the mountains all the year round A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black The retina, iris and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and very sharp Brought to bay, the Oregon wild cattle are very wicked fighters "

Gresham and the Presidency.

Springfield (Ill) News

Few men in the nation have had a wider career as soldier, jurist and statesman, and few in any period of the country's history have sustained themselves with more credit under a greater variety and stress of circumstances He is a many-sided man In prudence, judgment and experience, in commanding ability, and in the high character of his patriotism and manhood he is in the highest sense thoroughly equipped for the office of president.

As a soldier he was cast on the same heroic mould as Sheridan Entering the army in the spring of 1861 as captain of volunteers, at 27 years of age he was in command of a regiment At 28 he had a brigade At 28 he was a full brigadier-general, and in command of one of the fighting divisions of Sherman's army His tall and commanding figure, his cool and dauntless courage, marked him as a natural leader of men Always where the fire was hottest, and the work was warmest, at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Kenesaw, at Nickajack, on Peach Tree creek, in front of Atlanta, there was Gresham The war produced no more lofty and gallant soul, and when he went down in the very front of battle, from a wound that laid him on the rack for a whole year, and until peace, and left him at the end, crippled for life, a splendid military career found its fitting close

Called by President Grant to be district judge of Indiana, he laid the relentless hand of justice upon the "ring thieves" of that state, broke up their combinations root and branch, upheld the cause of honest government and showed the metal of the man Appointed from the bench to be postmaster general, and afterwards secretary of the treasury in Arthur's cabinet, at a trying time in the history of the party and the country, he easily became the chief figure in the administration, and won for himself the lasting confidence and respect of his countrymen

As a U S circuit judge of the Seventh federal district, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, he has again, in a larger judicial field, renewed the successes which have marked him in other positions and throughout his whole life He is recognized as a clear headed, able and fearless judge He enjoys the respect and confidence of the bar and people He respects the judicial office He is no candidate He is afraid of nothing except God and being thought a candidate for the presidency His friends complain of his indifference, and it is as true of him as of Sheridan, that if the country wants him for president it will have to hunt him

If the republican party has not lost its old time cunning and gone into hopeless decadence it will see its opportunity to regain the confidence and control of the country in the nomination of General Gresham Under his stainless leadership we will carry Indiana, New York, and all the doubtful states and win a victory even more brilliant and decisive than Garfield's in 1880

Unequaled.

To the relief and cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, the value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills cannot be overestimated This remedy is also unrivaled in curing Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections

For keeping the Stomach Bowels, and Liver in good working order, I have never found any medicine equal to Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always use this remedy when occasion requires.— Randolph Morse, Lynchburg, Va.

About five years since, my son became a cripple from Rheumatism His joints and limbs were drawn out of shape by the excruciating pain, and his general health was very much impaired. Medicines did not reach his case until he commenced taking Ayer's Pills, three boxes of which cured him. He is now as free from the complaint as if he had never had it, and his distorted limbs have recovered their shape and pliancy. — William White, Lebanon, Pa

After suffering, for months, from disorders of the Stomach and Liver I took Ayer's Pills Three boxes cured me — A. J. Pickthall, Machias, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr J C Ayer & Co , Lowell, Mass Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bow Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

SAMPLES OF HOME PRODUCTION

An idea of the productiveness of the Northwest soil may be gleaned from the following, found in the columns of the Northwest Horticulturist A J Barr of Olympia, W T, raised five barrels of cranberries on a bed fifty feet square W T Wright of Milton, Oregon, sold this season 12,000 pounds of grapes from 1 acres of land One acre of strawberries produced 7100 pounds 3000 pounds of blackberries grew on one third of an acre Robert Locke of Hillhurst, W T, raised over 500 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and thirty tons of cabbage to the acre A W Hidden, Vancouver, W T has a three acre prune orchard that gave him a net income of $1500 in one season James Biles of Olympia, W T has raised the Royal Ann cherry that produced from 400 to 500 pounds to each tree, after they were twelve years old, and peaches that produced as high as eight boxes to a tree Seth Lewelling of Milwaukie Oregon, has 150 fine cherry trees from which he gathered, in one season, 15 tons of cherries

A Darky's Free Translation of French

A Palmer house waiter ... a list of ... each ... on the ... for the ... an ... gentleman ... the darks

"I don't care I can pay, anyway, so that I get it "

"Well, sah ... the waiter, "ef you want it off de tab dere you has to have it all ... (can't be selected from ... sah ... means de whole hog, sah "

1888.

A BEAUTIFUL

CALENDAR

IN COLORED FORM,

REPRESENTING THE

DREAM OF LIFE

IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH,

FLEMING BROS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages with Steel Engraving
MAILED FREE.
Address P O Box 1810 N Y

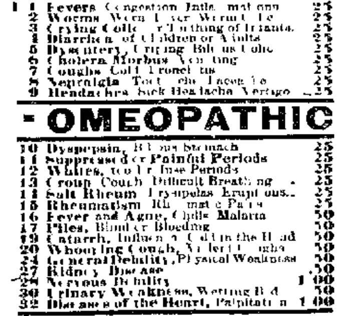
NOS	LIST OF PRINCIPAL CURES	PRICE
1	Fevers Congestion Inflammations	25
2	Worms Worm Fever Worm Colic	25
3	Crying Colic or Teething of Infants	25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery Griping Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera Morbus Vomiting	25
7	Coughs Cold Bronchitis	25
8	Neuralgia Toothache Faceache	25
9	Headaches Sick Headache Vertigo	25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup Cough Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum Erysipelas Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills Malaria	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
19	Catarrh, Influenza Cold in the Head	50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
27	Kidney Disease	50
28	Nervous Debility	1 00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1 00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price —HUMPHREYS MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N Y.



PLUMMER & BYERLEY

Druggists and Chemists

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Agent for R W Tansill & Co's Cigars.

S. W cor First and Main sts., Portland.

The Old Physician

Private Dispensary,

Nos. 132, 134 Third St.
Portland Or

Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married
And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD.

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea Failing Memory Weak Eyes Lack of Energy ... to Marriage ... Skin Diseases Syphilis Eruptions ... Falling Hair ... Swellings Sore Throat Ulcers Effects of Mercury Kidney and Bladder ... Weak Back ... Urine ... Gonorrhea Gleet Stricture—receive searching treatment prompt relief and cure for life

Both Sexes consult confidentially Mail cockaw

PRIVATE DISEASES

... letters answered ... Send ten cents in stamps for pamphlet and list of questions ... Special and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Syphilis Gonorrhea Gleet ... Terms strictly cash Call on or address DR. F. B. CRAFTON 132 Third st Portland Or

---

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will IT NEVER FAILS The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist For sale by SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD Druggists Portland Or 28af

---

WEAK MEN

suffering from the effects of youthful errors ... lost manhood ... I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge Address

PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG

ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT!

Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored, Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application.

MARSTON CO , 19 Park Place New York.

DR. FLINT'S

HEART REMEDY

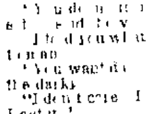
TRADE HEART MARK
SIDNEY'S

DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE FREE.

ADDRESS J J MACK & Co. SAN FRANCISCO

When ... the ... pains in the region of the heart ... Dr Flint's Heart Remedy ... Descriptive treatise with each bottle, or mailed free

HAMBURG FIGS.



There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation indigestion and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cents.

DR. SPINNEY

& CO.

183 First Street, Portland, Or.

All Chronic Diseases of MEN and WOMEN Successfully treated

LOST MANHOOD Nervous and Physical Debility Exhaust ... Seminal Weakness ... Impotency ... WEAKNESS IN WOMEN ... result from youthful ... excess

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak back ... Stricture ... safely ... charges reason able.

NERVOUS Debility ... Losses ... Night Emissions ... cured

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of youthful ... avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity ...

MIDDLE-AGED MEN There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder ... accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation ... the urine ... sediment ... the second stage of seminal weakness ... Consultation free ... 10 A M to 4 P M and 6 to 8 P M

N B Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes by correspondence Medicines and instructions sent by mail or express Consultation free.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Marvelous success
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. ... No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P O and express address of afflicted to DR KLINE, 931 Arch St, Philadelphia Pa. See Druggists BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhoea and Gleet I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers

A. J. STONER M D., Decatur Ill

PRICE $1 00.

Sold by Druggists.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ALASKA ROUTE

Leave San Fran the Broadway Wharf No 1 9 A M	Leave Port Townsend P M and Victoria P M	Leave Portland by Rail 11 A M	Leave Portland by Str P M	Leave Tacoma Seattle 9 A M	Due Victoria and Port Townsend	Due back San Francisco
Str Mexico Feb 10	Ancon Feb 13	Feb 1	Feb [illegible]	Feb 15	Mar [illegible]	Mar [illegible]
Feb 24	Idaho Feb [illegible]	Feb [illegible]				
Mar 11	Ancon Mar 1	Mar [illegible]	Mar [illegible]	Mar 12	Mar 16	[illegible]
Mar [illegible]	Idaho Mar [illegible]	Mar [illegible]				
Apr 9	Ancon April [illegible]	April [illegible]	April 9	April [illegible]	April [illegible]	[illegible]
Apr 2[illegible]	W Elder April [illegible]	April 2[illegible]				
May [illegible]	Ancon May [illegible]	May 6	May 18	May 7	May [illegible]	[illegible]
May [illegible]	W Elder May [illegible]	May 1[illegible]				
Jun [illegible]	Ancon June [illegible]	June [illegible]	June 15	June 4	June [illegible]	June [illegible]
June [illegible]	W Elder June 1[illegible]	June 1[illegible]				
July [illegible]	G W Elder July [illegible]	July 1[illegible]	July 13	July [illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]
July 7	Ancon July [illegible]	July 2[illegible]				

The Steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the Steamer Idaho from Portland Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the Steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of Steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamers at Port Townsend. For tickets apply to

A. D CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

On and after Tuesday, ... the Dec ... trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, between Portland and ... for

WILLAMETTE VALLEY POINTS

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8 0 A M	Dallas	1 M
Oswego	A M	Newberg	
Dallas	A M	Airlie	M
Airlie	A M	Oswego	P M
	A M	Portland	P M

WILLIAM REID, V P
[illegible]

ASTORIA TO GRAY'S HARBOR

STEAMER "DOLPHIN"

... will leave Astoria for ... Feb 6th ...

Freight per ton ... $4 to $6 00

Special rates ... for ...

Apply to J H D GRAY Agent Astoria O

COWLITZ ROUTE—FOR

... via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens and way points Tuesday Thursday Saturday Str. "Joe. Kellogg." ... A M For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points Str. "Toledo" Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A. M. South side of Dock at the foot of Taylor st.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STR. LURLINE OF VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leaves Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 3 P

MARKETS

PACIFIC MARKET.

M M SPAULDING THOS PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in All Kinds of Meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

T. J. UHLMAN,

RAINIER MARKET..... BUTCHER and PACKER

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street corner D Portland O

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Intersection of Third A and Ash Streets.

W. W. SPAULDING

(Successor to J S Keller & Co.)

CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market, 33 First Street,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer. Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations and as assignee or receiver

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs Collects rents interests dividends ... accounts ... income

Pays taxes assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges

Receives for and safely keeps wills in burglar proof vaults without charge

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of corporations

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES ... President
H L PITTOCK ... Vice President
BENJ I COHEN ... Secretary

The Oregon National Bank

OF PORTLAND

(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B DeLASHMUTT President
GEO B. MARKLE JR. Vice-President
D F SHERMAN Cashier

Directors:

Judge W W Thayer
Judge F O Shattuck,
Hon Richard Williams,
Van B DeLashmutt,
Geo B, Markle, Jr
H W Scott,
H, Thielsen,
Ralph Kauffman,
C. H. Dodd.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

President ... JAMES STEEL
Vice President ... J LOEWENBERG
Cashier ... L. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, and all the principal cities of Europe also on Hong Kong

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J P MARSHALL Cashier

U S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on HongKong Exchange.

Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank Safes Rented on easy terms.

Lombard Investment Company,

Boston Mass and Kansas City Mo

Capital and Surplus $1,250,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on from three to five years' time in sums to suit. S. S KING, Manager, 2 Stark st., Portland, Or

Commercial National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

President ... D P THOMPSON
Vice President ... R M WADE
Cashier ... R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier ... H. C. WORTMAN

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York Boston, Chicago Omaha St. Paul San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong

Collections Receive Prompt Attention. 31

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve..................$3,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital $1,850,000
Reserve 400,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate.

GEO GOOD Acting Manager

FRANK DEKUM President. | W. K. SMITH Vice Pres't. | H. C. STRATTON Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Loans made on real or personal security

Acts as Trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID ... President
WM LOWE ... Acting Cashier

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President ... HENRY FAILING
Vice President ... H. W CORBETT
Cashier ... G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier ... H. J CORBETT

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street Portland, Or

Rates of Interest on Deposits

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE CO.

Fire and Marine.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital $750,000

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION

No. 9 Stark St.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital .... $[illegible]
Reserve fund, (in addition)............ $275,000
Deposit in Oregon............................ $10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION ETC. FREE from mercury, contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS San Francisco

SVEA SALOON

RUDOLPH V. LUNDBLAD North First s

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

Via Oregon & California R R and Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE

California Express Trains run Daily BETWEEN

PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 00 P M	San Francisco	7 40 A M
San Francisco	6 30 P M	Portland	10 40 A M

Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8 00 A M	Eugene	2 40 P M
Eugene	9 00 A M	Portland	3 45 P M

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Daily between Portland and San Francisco

EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS

On through train free of charge

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis	12 25 P M
Corvallis	1 30 P. M.	Portland	6 15 P M

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific R R

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 50 P M	McMinnville	8 00 P M.
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	9 00 A. M.

Through tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P M on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

TWO FAST TRAINS A DAY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!

Shortest Line to Chicago & All Points East

— VIA —

St Paul and Minneapolis

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c.)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge)

FROM PORTLAND TO THE EAST

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10 A M and 11 15 PM daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St Paul at P M third day

PACIFIC DIVISION—Train leaves Front and G street daily at 11 A M and 11 15 PM arrive New Tacoma 5 PM and 5 35 A M, connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS S FEE Gen'l Pass. Agent, St Paul
A D CHARLTON Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent No. 2 Washington st. Portland

Depot corner First and G streets.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

— AND —

Oregon Development Co's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First class Through Passenger and Freight Line from Portland and All Points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The Wm M Hoag the N S Bentley the Three Sisters leave Portland 8 A M Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock 200 and 202 Front st. for Oregon City Butteville Champoeg Salem Independence, Albany, Corvallis and intermediate points making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE Except Sundays)

Leave Albany	1 00 P M	Leave Yaquina	6 30 AM
Leave Corvallis	1 47 P M	Leave Corvallis	10 38 AM
Arrive Yaquina	5 50 PM	Arrive Albany	11 15 AM

O & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at YAQUINA with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco

SAILING DATES.

STEAMERS	FROM SAN FRAN		FROM YAQUINA.	
Willam Valy	Thursday	Feb 9	Tuesday	Feb 14
Eastern Or	Tuesday	Feb 14	Sunday	Feb 19
Willam Valy	Sunday	Feb 19	Saturday	Feb 25
Eastern Or	Saturday	Feb 25	Thursdy	March 1

This company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice

N B Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the YAQUINA ROUTE at Albany or Corvallis and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Lowest. For information apply to Messrs HULMAN & CO Freight and Ticket Agents 200 and 202 Front st Portland Or or to

C. C HOGUE Act Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co Corvallis, Or.
C. H HASWELL Jr Gen'l Frt & Pass. Agt. Oregon Development Co 304 Montgomery st., San Francisco Cal

---

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and the Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world consisting of LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS having drawing and smoking rooms COMFORTABLE and CLEAN COLONIST CARS with FREE SLEEPING BERTHS for holders of second class tickets and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its DINING CARS and HOTELS provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates

The VARIETY and GRANDEUR of SCENERY along the line is unequaled and in the details of train service etc nothing is omitted that can add to the SAFETY and COMFORT of its patrons.

... all it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel ... business or pleasure between PORTLAND TACOMA SEATTLE VICTORIA and ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS and WINNIPEG MINNEAPOLIS ST PAUL CHICAGO ST LOUIS, OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL BOSTON NEW YORK and ALL EASTERN CITIES

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe at the Lowest Rates

For ... apply to the following ...

C N COLDWELL Gen'l Agent, Portland Or
...
E E PETTIS ...
D E BROWN Dist. Frt & Pass Agent Vancouver B C

Correspondence respectfully solicited

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

CHANGE OF TIME.

Two Trains daily, leaving Ash st. dock 10 A M and 7 P M. 10 A M train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St Paul and the East 7 P M train runs through to Pendleton and Baker City connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver Council Bluffs Kansas City and the East Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 7 A M and 6 P M

SAN FRANCISCO LINE:

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf a 10 A.M., as follows	
State Tuesday	Feb 7	State Friday	Feb 3
Oregon Friday	Feb 10	Oregon Monday	Feb 6
Columbia Tuesday	Feb 14	Columbia Thursday	Feb 9
State Friday	Feb 17	State Sunday	Feb 12
Oregon Tuesday	Feb 21	Oregon Thursday	Feb 16
Columbia Saturday	Feb 25	Columbia Monday	Feb 20
State Wednesday	Feb 29	State Friday	Feb 24
		Oregon Tuesday	Feb 28

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.—Str R. R. Thompson leaves Ash street dock every Monday Wed and Saturday at 11.30 P M U S Mail steamer leaves Ash st. daily except Sunday at 6 A M for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES—Leave Ash street at 7 A M except Sunday

To Oregon City, Dayton and Corvallis. Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A M Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

TICKET OFFICE, FIRST & OAK STS.,

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

THE GREAT FLOOD,

Exciting Incidents of the Inundation of 1862.

The Salem Townsite Almost Entirely Under Water —Early Navigation on the Upper Willamette— The Flood of 1844.

So much interest attaches to the remarkable experiences of 1861-2, and the articles you have published recently concerning that time have been received with so much appreciation by the reading public that I now offer you what a woman remembers of that time, and the incidents that happened before my eyes at a point farther up the Willamette river than previous statements have touched with any particularity.

My home at that time was on the hill that rises so prettily at the south end of Commercial street, now one of the most beautiful portions of Salem, but then only sparsely settled. Seated at my window I could sweep the town and the river shores at a look, and the coming flood was watched and heralded as it rose and broadened the water view, and lessened the land view, until scarce an acre of unsubmerged land was to be seen all over the lower portion of the Capital City. The lowest of all lay close to the river, and a saw mill stood near enough to haul out sawlogs right where the sawmill stands today. B M Durelle was its owner, a man of wonderful energy, but whose lot was remarkably unfortunate. At that time all this view was open, and from my window I could watch the varying fortunes of the time.

There had been a heavy snow in the valley, and the mountains were dressed in white unusually early in the winter. While this universal robe of white enveloped all Nature, the weather quickly changed to a warm rain that soon melted the snow that lay in the valley. This raised the river rapidly, but as the weather grew warmer and the rain came down faster and faster, it caused the snow in the mountains to melt rapidly, so that all the streams from the mountains were roaring floods, and much of the country they passed through became great inland seas.

BEGINNING OF THE FLOOD

To sum up the situation. The rainfall alone could have made an ordinary flood, to melt suddenly the heavy body of snow that covered the valley would have precipitated an immense quantity of water into the various rivers, had the mountain snows so suddenly melted, without any other cause for the overflow, the result would have been a great flood. But when warm and heavy rains came, melting the snows of the valley and the mountains at one fell swoop, the result was simply awful in its consequences.

At the upper end of Salem a creek bed, that drains the prairies in the rainy months and goes practically dry in the summer, forms a deep gully and necessitates heavy bridges. The lots and blocks south of this deep gully were not much settled on at the time, but not over a year or two before a good bridge had been built at the head of the business street. From my window I and my little ones, their father was away, would day after day watch the havoc made by the waters, and note the progress of the flood. My own home was on elevated ground, and in no danger, but at least half of Salem was on the gravelly level that is so extensive, and a terror fell on people who lived there. A fear was prevalent that the raging Santiam would come down, where indications favor the impression that its old bed once flowed. The ditch that brings Santiam water to Salem follows, many think, the old channel that river once occupied. This created a morbid fear that took the shape of rumor, and all through this trying time rumors would become current that the Santiam had broken through and was coming down upon the devoted town. Many people were so terrified that a hegira set in, and all who could fled to the country, giving the hills a preference. Others temporarily made homes with their friends, who occupied higher locations.

This secured me company that relieved the monotony of the time and kept off "the blues." From my [illegible] I saw one after another of the [illegible] along the river, [illegible] the current [illegible] that [illegible] side [illegible] was bare of habitations, [illegible] of civilized life save back [illegible] the hills [illegible] the town [illegible] small buildings went [illegible] away toward [illegible] and piece by piece the great mill took the same course. At last only the great chimney was left, and we watched it day by day swaying to the current, until at last we were repaid for watching by seeing it slowly topple to its fall.

Durelle had a great team of work oxen on the island close by and sent over to hive them yoked and ready to drive on to boats. He was delayed, or his men were, so that night—the long December night—fell before the flatboats could get there. It was necessary to leave them until morning, but when morning came the ten yoke of great oxen were all drowned. The [illegible] raised so during the night that they could not keep up, and being yoked they could not get away. This interesting episode was seen also from my windows. The children reported all that they saw and the little fellows saw with their keen eyes, about all that was going on.

The flood was as much the back water from the Willamette as the overflow from the Santiam. The two forces met above Mill creek, referred to, and swept down in a mighty torrent through the center of Salem. Steamboats could have navigated a great part of the town. The time came when the new bridge over Mill creek ravine, our only means of communicating with the town, floated where it stood, and finally it became a wreck. I remember that "Jim Elgin" ran across it, the children said, when it was all afloat. I had seen the great mill go and the stout bridge go and lived to see a steamboat go sailing up the creek, displaying its agility where dry land was wont to be, in the vicinity of the court house.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

The children watched the flood and reported what it carried past. Now a hay-stack went down the stream with a rooster crowing for dear life from its summit. Another time it was cordwood, that proved to be family property, as we had cut it on the island. All sorts of stories came to us. John Ford went down to his farm, some miles below, and found many animals drowned. One horse was saved that had been tied in a stall, by treading water. The old fellow kept his head out by keeping his feet treading. Another man found a pig on the top of the roof and calves were on haymows in barns. A woman was found up a tree below Eola, and when steamboats could get about they rescued many from dangerous situations. Many people were drowned along the river, cattle and horses and other domestic animals, died by hundreds, if not thousands. At my window I saw all sorts of houses and barns, drift and logs, go sailing down the turbid stream, until finally it became too monotonous for the little fellows to keep up their interest and reports. Those who know Salem can imagine how it looked when the flood covered its surface to near the state house. For half a mile back of the river it was

Water, water everywhere.

There were three islands on the submerged portion. One took in the bank building and Griswold's block on Commercial street, another was north of the Agricultural works, so-called, and the third in the vicinity of the Sisters' school. Save those three patches of land all was flood. The Santiam torrents swept down the middle of the town without waiting to reach the main river. East of the O & C depot there was a small inland sea, and a mile or so farther on the prairies were all a swift rushing of waters. Only for the submerged brush it was the same for miles and miles. As far out as Turner, the prairies being destitute of growing brush, were simply miles of water. The apprehension the people felt lest the Santiam would come down on their devoted town was not far fetched. As early as December 2[illegible] I[illegible] Minto went with his horses and wagon to rescue Walter Helm (son of old Father Helm, of early days), from the very house where Judge J. Quinn Thornton recently died. He put boards across the wagon bed to keep them out of the wet, and took them home with him.

In those days all stores closed—the water closed them—so no market or provisions could be had. Those who had supplies had to divide and the hospitality of some was rather severely tried. The old institute building was on a dry spot, and many went there and got shelter. As for losses Horace Holden whose early adventures you recently published, lost all his sheep, drowned in his own dooryard. His place is along the river, a few miles below Salem. Squire Purdy lost 500 sheep in the Willamette bottoms, not far from Holden's. It was a time that tried men's souls, and to look back upon it is one of the strangest and most apprehensive passages of a busy life.

THE FATE OF CHAMPOEG

The upper Willamette valley had no town of any note for some years after the Canadian [illegible] of the Hudson Bay Company commenced raising wheat there and shipping the same by the river. Gradually there grew up a landing at Champoeg, which was located a few miles south of Butteville on the same side of the Willamette. Butteville represents, in [illegible] measure, the expectations hoped for afterward with regard to Champoeg. There was a grist mill at the place, built there at a very early time, and constructed by the Hudson Bay Company, where the wheat grown was ground and shipped to market.

With the first settlement of French prairie Champoeg loomed up as a common center, and was the terminus for the batteaux line that first navigated the Willamette. It deserves special mention, as explaining the earliest growth of Western Oregon. Dr Newell (who carried this title to his grave) closed his navigation schemes on this hemisphere and was buried many years ago, was proprietor of the two boats whose semi-weekly voyages constituted the first transportation line on the Upper Willamette. His advertisement in the *Spectator*, dated October 1 1846, reads thus

PASSENGERS' OWN LINE
"MOGUL" AND "B FRANKLIN"

We beg leave to tender our thanks to the public for the liberal support received during the past season,

Particularly for the Provisions

furnished by the passengers

After a thorough gumming the Mogul and Ben Franklin have just been slipped into the water, and we intend that they shall ply between Oregon City and Champoeg the present season.

The first lieutenant will attend to all business in the absence of the captain.

A reasonable price paid for a quantity of good gum. October 1, 1846."

The above is a verbatim extract from the advertisement as it was published in the pioneers' records of 1880. It also refers to the monopoly of the falls portage by Medorem Crawford, who, with a span of black oxen, hauled passengers and freight from the landing of the Lower Willamette, below the falls, to the piece of rocky bank above, where "Doc Newell's" boats waited for them. Amos Cook, another old pioneer, had the "Calipooia," that made trips twice a week, a good boat for the traffic, on the Lower Willamette so this combination was decidedly "hard to beat." They swept the Willamette for trade and had nearly all there was.

Allen & McKinley were interested at Champoeg. They were old time officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in business at Oregon City. They had a store and warehouse and some stock that ran on the prairie. Their sheep were all drowned in the flood, except a single one that someway escaped. Of course their store and warehouse, with stock of goods were all swept away in the general destruction.

Robert Newell also had a store there and Champoeg must have equalled Oregon City in its business, if not in its population.

Such was Champoeg, a rather beautiful spot that lent a touch of human nature to the region surrounding it, and became a center of trade. It was a place where people met to discuss leading questions. The first meeting, or one of the first, that was held to talk over the question of territorial organization was held there. It was taking a great lead in the upper Willamette region, with a wide and fertile district surrounding it, and people learning to trade there as the rich country around it grew and prospered.

A DECEMBER NIGHT

Champoeg, benefited from its vicinity to Portland and because steamboats came to her shores every month in the year. No railroad was then projected, and the needs of the hour ruled the day. The town that grew up so moderately and surely stood in pioneer prosperity, and its inhabitants thought their future was a certainty. No disaster could prevent, and no Providence would assail, when the floods of December, 1861 came the rain beat down upon them with as fell a purpose as marked the Noachian deluge. It was terrible to witness, and fearfully so to those who had homes and property there.

Some time in December of the year so well remembered by so many, the culmination of fears came to what was once Champoeg, and a morning dawned when there was not a sign of civilization left to tell where Champoeg had stood. Stores, warehouses, dwellings, homes and fences had disappeared in the maelstrom of waters, fences, outbuildings, supplies and stores of all kinds, all the stock kept near the river—horses, cattle, oxen and swine, poultry, sheep—everything that made Champoeg habitable and left it hope and peace and civilization were swept away in one common vortex of ruin and despair.

The worst flood was on a December night. Only a few months before this destruction came I was making a journey from Portland to Salem and had to stop at Champoeg over night. We took the steamer Canemah at Oregon City, and after voyaging on the lower and upper river, as well as making the portage at the falls, reached Champoeg towards evening. Boating on the river above there was prohibited, as the river was too low. From Champoeg we went by stage to Salem, and thus obtained a correct view of the place not very long before the catastrophe occurred.

When visiting the site of the town after the flood one saw only drifting sand, and [illegible] denuded of its soil marked the abandoned town site. What a calamity it must have been, when a single night swept off every sign of habitation [illegible] place of trade, leaving not a foundation even, to be identified with the past! Many lives were lost in that night of sorrow as well as great destruction of property. There were not so many newspapers then as have since grown up and the story of that flood was never told as it would be in our day.

THE FLOOD OF 1844

As far back as '44, E. M. Barnum built a home for his family at Salem, near where the Sisters' school now is. I remember pointing to a drift log that lay not far from his front door, and remarking that "sometime this log was floated here and stranded, by a flood." He said: "Yes, it was left there by high water." This battered, riveted and barkless log was about 30 inches at the butt and 25 feet long. It bore evidence of acquaintance with a terrible flood, and lay a little higher than the water rose during the flood of 1861. The question is: Can there have been a higher flood than this one, that seems without an equal since the beginning of occupancy by the whites?

Mr John Minto claims it to be possible that his old drift log landed there by a flood that occurred in the fall of 1844. He crossed the plains that year and came on a month before his emigration to look out for them in advance. He reached Oregon City October 18 from the Barlow road. It began to rain that very day and by a continuance of warm and heavy rains on November 4 the Willamette river was reported to be higher than white settlers ever had known it. On that day all the buildings on the Linn City side, that included houses built by Robert Moore and others, were swept away, leaving only the bare rock. It was claimed that where Salem afterwards stood the river was within four feet in '44 of the stage of water reached in '61.

The rains were warm and steady and as the flood was confined to rivers on the east side of the valley, it was not so great on the main Willamette as in '61. But as the Santiam came down in greater volume than in '61 it could easily have left the drift log there that I remember so well. This flood of '44 deserves to have its place in early history, because of the very unusual occurrence of such a rain storm in October, a storm, too, of such dimensions, and rain fall of such volume. It illustrates the uncertainty of our seasons that such a flood should come in November. Mr Minto says it rained severely all the fall, but the winter following was very mild and pleasant, only one slight frost occurred to his knowledge, and the only rough feature was those early rains.

AN INCIDENT OF '61

A little incident comes to memory as I write that I will repeat. Years ago I was talking with a gentleman whose letters from Europe occasionally lend attraction to your columns, and he gave me this passage from his varied experiences. He was married, I think, at Oregon City, and came to Portland in that month of December, 1861 that was so fateful, and the next day stood on the river bank watching the passing flood. The day before he thought himself worth some property for he had invested nearly all his means in a loan upon valuable milling property at the falls of the Willamette. As he stood here that December day, watching the flood and its wreckage, he saw pass by on the current all that he had of property in the world. He had no difficulty in recognizing in the passing wreck the once valuable Island mill. It was fortunate in his case that he had the cabalistic letters "D. P. T." left to fall back on, which was considerably more than many other fortunate men have enjoyed in the way of backing.

A FEATURE OF THE FLOOD OF '61

A pamphlet that tells about Japanese wrecks and the currents of the Pacific, relates an interesting fact concerning a fir tree that had evidently grown up the Columbia and been washed into the ocean at the time of the great flood of Dec., 1861. This tree was seen near the island of Maui and it was estimated that in something like nine months it had drifted over 4000 miles, at the rate of 14 miles a day. There was other drift, saw logs, etc., near by, but this particular tree was 150 feet long, 6 feet across the butt, roots extended 25 feet across, and branches of the tree were 25 feet long.

So it appears that the great flood sent its wreckage far out on the ocean and the currents that prevailed there carried it to the islands of the Pacific. One can imagine how it was undermined by the raging river on whose bank it grew, and finally toppled and fell, to be swept down the Santiam, then the Willamette, and finally out of the Columbia upon the great ocean. It still carried several tons of clayish earth in the grasp of its spreading roots. This drift was seen off Maui in September, 1862, and that was nine months after the great flood of December, 1861.

S. A. C.

THE EAST SIDE.

Regular Meeting of the Common Council—Personal and General Notes

There was a regular meeting of the city council last night, with Mayor Wheeler in the chair. Present, Councilmen Murphy, Rankin, West, Merrick, Bancroft, Humphrey, Crosier absent, Halfpenny.

PETITIONS

From the East Portland fire department, asking for an appropriation of $50 for the half year commencing January 1, 1888, granted and warrant ordered drawn.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mrs R. F. Mayo, stating that the west half of lot 1, block 125, was wrongfully assessed to her, as at the time the assessment was made it was the property of G. W. McCoy, also that the indebtedness was only $2000, and not as reported in his statement, and asked the council to adjust the same. Referred to city attorney to report at the next meeting.

From W T B Nicholson and others, asking for the improvement of Sixteenth street from Holladay avenue to Asylum street, was read, and on motion the matter was referred to the city attorney and recorder to find out if the street had been dedicated or condemned, and if so to give notice of the same.

From Washington postal authorities, stating East Portland has not population enough to have free delivery, but that the delay in the transportation of the mail has been placed in the hands of the superintendent of the railway mail service, with request for prompt action. Filed.

A communication from Hon. J H Mitchell in regard to the free and direct delivery of the mails stating that the matter was being looked into and he would do all in his power to procure the same, was read, and on motion of Bancroft, it was received and ordered filed.

REPORTS

From the city recorder and attorney to whom was referred the matter of the assessment of [illegible] Austin, made report that they had examined the matter, and find that his indebtedness is wholly to parties not residing in the city, and consequently cannot be deducted from his assessment. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID

Wm Dalton & Son	$4 00	W J Havens	[illegible]
Portland Gas Co	10 00	W H Merrick	[illegible]
James Lyon	4 00	F Lay	8 00
W. F Brown & Co (hose)	[illegible]	F Shroder	[illegible]
I P Gasto	84 00	W H Beers	12 0
Insurance	112 00	W H Merrick	1 00
I Heintz	3 0	A M Donaldson	1 0
J J Sprague	0	U P Express Co	3 50
J A Stanton	4 00		

NEW ORDINANCES

Providing for the numbering of houses in the city of East Portland. Read twice and referred to the street committee and city attorney.

The ordinance provides that for the purpose of numbering, each side of a block 200 feet in length shall be divided into lots of 12½ feet, and blocks exceeding 200 feet shall be divided into lots of equal width not less than 1[illegible], nor more to exceed fifty in number. The numbers shall begin at the north end of all streets running north and south, the even numbers to be placed on the east side and the odd numbers on the west side, there to be fifty numbers in each block. On streets running east and west the numbers shall commence at the west end, odd numbers on the north side. The numbering is to be done before May 1st. For failure to comply with the terms of this ordinance a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $10 is provided for each day's neglect or refusal.

MISCELLANEOUS

The written agreement for lighting the city for six months between the East Portland Gas Company and the city was read and ratified.

Murphy introduced the following resolution in relation to the proposed bridge on Fifth street across Stephens slough:

Resolved, That whenever there shall be deposited in the First National bank of East Portland, the sum of $500 cash to the credit of the city of East Portland available for the construction of the bridge on Fifth street over Stephens slough, over and above any assessment which may be made for the building thereof, and the committee on streets and public property are advised thereof that such committee [illegible] the part of the city sign the contracts for the improvement of said street as proposed.

Judge Woodward addressed the council about the Fifth street bridge across the Stephens slough. He said the work should have been done easier when the matter was first talked about than now. Those interested are not so well prepared to contribute now as they were at that time many are in debt for houses they have built south of the slough, besides we are paying taxes now. The resolution is the best way to get at the matter and extend Fifth street to Brooklyn so that a portion of the city can be opened. It will require an expenditure of about $500 on the part of the city in addition to the amount named in the resolution. The speaker called attention to the fact that north and south is not reachable unless the bridge is built. James Stephens subscribed originally $100, and the new purchasers of the property will not object to assuming the payment of the subscription. It will be to their interest not to interfere with the improvement. The speaker thought there would not be any attempt to impede the improvement. The city surveyor [illegible] make the street will conform with the street on the south side of the slough.

Merrick said the council had agreed some time ago that no action be taken until the whole amount should be made up. By reference to the record it was found that Merrick was right.

Bancroft thought some concession should be made in order to get the bridge built over the slough.

Motion was made to amend the resolution so that $[illegible] exclusive of the $[illegible] worth of lumber from Brooklyn sawmill should be deposited. Amendment was carried.

Resolution was then passed as amended.

Mr Rapley was granted right to grade in front of his property in McMillan's addition, Fourth and D.

Mr Murphy asked if there was not some way in which the property owners to the north part of the city where the Albina road and Fourth street meet, could not be forced to fix the street, which was now almost impassable.

Mr Bancroft stated that he had heard several complaints in regard to the matter, but as this was a county road he thought it was no use to take any steps in regard to the matter as the council of Albina would not aid in the same.

It was moved and carried that the recorder give notice of the improvement of Eleventh street, from Asylum to the county road.

Bancroft moved that the street commissioner be instructed to clean all the plank streets and elevated roadways in the city immediately. Carried.

Murphy asked if there was any way in which to compel persons who own buildings that are unsafe to put them in a safe condition. The city attorney stated that the council would have to pass an ordinance, and he was instructed to draw up one for the next meeting.

On motion of Bancroft the city attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance prohibiting cows from being in places where they were a nuisance.

The city marshal asked for a leave of absence from the city for two or three days. Granted.

The street commissioner called the attention of the council to the fact that there were no sidewalks on Water street, and that persons would come into town and tie their horses to the fences, thereby causing persons on foot to take the middle of the street. On motion the street commissioner was instructed to remove the obstruction. Adjourned.

OTHER NEWS NOTES

W. H. Langdon and family came in from Gresham yesterday.

Another school census of district No. [illegible] will be taken by Dick Leathers.

The Thompson Houston Electric Light Company offer to erect in Albina, twenty-five electric lights, six times the power of Portland lights, at $20 per month.

The Oregon & California Railroad Company yesterday gave an order to Mr Hogue for [illegible]000 feet of lumber, the same to be delivered at the point where the railroad crosses J street. It was not ascertained for what purpose the lumber is intended.

Mr Joe Parquet will send four or five men with pile driver, up the Columbia to-day, to repair the damage done Warren's fish wharf. One corner was carried away by the ice. This damage will be made good, and the cannery put in condition for the coming fishing season.

Rev S P Wilson, who has been under the medical care of Dr C H Hall, in this city, for the past two weeks, started for his home in Eugene yesterday evening. He stopped in Albany last night. Although much improved in health, he is not entirely recovered, but will not resume active duties for some time.

The Albina union labor club, of the city of Albina, was organized last week with thirty members. The club elected its permanent officers as follows: President, H Wilson; vice president, G A Pollard; secretary, A J Scott; treasurer, William Creighton. J. A. Deeds, Ab Clark and William Tappenden were appointed a committee to draw up by laws and constitution.

ANOTHER HERMANN MAN

NEWPORT, Feb 2[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

A constant reader of your valuable paper for many years, I am glad to note the general expression of correspondents on the subject of what should constitute proper congressional representation. In nearly all, I see a disposition to ignore locality as a basis. This idea was always an error, and has been followed by both parties to the disadvantage of the state. If we are to judge public men, and their qualification by their public acts, then Binger Hermann is by far the ablest of the many very able representatives that have served Oregon in the past. No doubt much of his present worth is the result of acquaintance and influence gained during his first term. So long as he performs his duty to the entire state, neglecting nothing that should be done, there certainly seems no good reason why we should ask a change, for a man even equally as good, minus Mr Hermann's experience of two terms. Unless the office is one to be passed around to gratify the ambition of aspirants, common sense suggests the re-nomination and the re-election if possible, of a well tried man, one that has proven himself active, energetic and useful in all the departments and where representation includes Oregon from center to circumference. So far as Benton county is concerned I have heard no other name mentioned for representative.

BENTON.

SEATTLE HEARD FROM

J. T. FLYNN TAKES EXCEPTION TO THE REMARKS ON PUGET SOUND

PORTLAND, Feb 2[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

While I am confident that the article headed "A Speculative Game," which appeared in yesterday's issue, does not in any sense refer to me personally, yet it was of such a sweeping nature against the "Puget sound towns" in general, that I, as an interested party, feel called upon to say a few words, and trust that you will grant that privilege. It may be true that "the real estate boom of Southern California has developed a great many ingenious schemes for transferring money from the pockets of speculators to the pockets of designing sharpers," but I fail to see wherein the expose of such schemes can serve any purpose unless the name of the swindler is given to the public simultaneously with the method. The "convenient gentleman" referred to as "your informant" gave what appeared to be a carefully detailed account of the affair, but unfortunately he forgot to furnish the name of the firm so engaged, as well as the bank which gave respectability to the swindle through the authorized use of its name. There are a great many real estate firms and banks in the city of Seattle, some of them just as good and some of them just as "shaky" as like institutions in Portland, and I think for this reason, if no other, the names should have been given. THE OREGONIAN, as a general thing, is not very far behind the other great dailies of the country in calling public attention to impending dangers, but it does seem a little late just now to call attention (by comparison with neighboring cities) to the dangerously inflated condition of affairs in Southern California. It would have been a good thing—in fact a piece of journalistic enterprise—to have referred to that hot baked section, in the unkind terms applied to Seattle, about the time that Hamburg the [illegible] City bilk, was advertising so extensively in this city. It might also be a good thing to give the names of the parties who attempted to introduce these nefarious schemes in Portland, as charged in the article. A great many schemes, nefarious and otherwise, have been introduced in and around Portland, and no doubt the public would like to know who the promoters were. The abbreviated accusation leaves some doubt about the identical person or persons referred to. The opinion volunteered that Seattle is "less conservative and less responsible" than Portland, would hardly come under the head of a news item, at least so far as it relates to the conservatism. The gentleman alluded to as the informant may be surprised at the "evident stability of Portland," but there is hardly any necessity for him to express his sorrow for Seattle. It may be true that Portland will experience a lasting benefit through the downfall of Puget sound towns, but, as a matter of precaution, it will be well enough for the hotel committee to keep right on with their labors until the collapse takes place.

J. T. FLYNN

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—There is no denying that a good minstrel company can always count upon liberal patronage at the hands of the Portland public and the uproarious greeting that was showered upon Baird's minstrels last evening on their initial performance of the week's engagement was a sufficient evidence of this fact. The house, gallery and main floor, was filled and the audience having come expecting to thoroughly enjoy themselves, were evidently not disappointed, for laughter was the order of the evening. Mr Baird may well feel gratified at the cordial reception his company met with, less on account of their individual and collective merit than as a recognition of the entertainment of [illegible] Portland's citizens.

The company is a decidedly good one and the entertainment that is clean, crisp and full of pleasing and amusing features throughout. The first part is a well chosen [illegible] of songs and jokes, Messrs. Pikley, Rushby, Cook [illegible] and each singing melodious ballads in good minstrel style. Charlie Goodyear, Lew Benedict and John Mack on the ends keep up the fun.

The olio presents some very entertaining features not the least of which is the banjo playing, singing and dancing in concert of the [illegible] Brothers. They set the house wild and were time after time again recalled. Their work is among the best that has been seen in Portland. Charlie Goodyear's comic talk and songs fairly convulsed the house, and the sketch, "Muggins' Wedding," brought out the collective merits of the company in an admirable manner, the singing and dancing of Hank and John [illegible], John Mack and Al Leech in the original "Steamboat Whistle" chorus, being very artistic. The "barber quartette," [illegible] were some very pleasing selections. Kilsworth Cook a male soprano was heard to advantage in "Eva's Answer" and another charming ballad. Lew Benedict's lecture on Ethical Culture brought down the house, and the "Cave Clog" by the Dillons, Leach Brothers, Percy, Conkling and Kennedy introducing Major Gorman in his lightning musket drill, was liberally applauded. Mr Sauter's saxophone solo was well executed, and the Bell Ringing "airs, too, were a good piece of work. The performance concludes with a most side-splitting sketch in which Charlie Goodyear's comic attributes come into full play.

Baird's Minstrels will fill out the entire week, and whoever would laugh should not fail to hear them.

THE COURTS

U. S. CIRCUIT.

Oregonian Railway Company limited vs. O. R. & N. Co., Nos. 1274, 138, 137; tried by court without intervention of a jury, findings for plaintiff, judgment thereon.

O. R Co limited vs O. R. & N. Co., No. 135; same.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Wm M Booth vs. J. W. Baird; plaintiff allowed ten days to move for a new trial.

Stephen Gregory vs Harry Lynch et al; defendant allowed until and including February [illegible] to answer.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Emma L Beck vs. Henry Beck; set for trial Friday, February 24.

Seth M Dunwoody vs Lizzie Dunwoody; demurrer to complaint overruled.

Charles F Leeks vs. Susie Leeks; decree of divorce.

State vs Wah Hock, arraigned; W. L. Thomas appointed to defend; will plead to-day.

State vs J. M Ryan; arraigned; plea of guilty; sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

State vs Frank Hart; arraigned; will plead to-day.

State vs John Williams; same.

State vs John O'Keefe; arraigned; plea of guilty of simple assault; will be sentenced to-day.

State vs J. W Crawford; arraigned; will plead to-day.

State vs Walter Young and Mary Anderson; arraigned; Young will plead to-day and Anderson to-morrow.

G. Shindler et al vs E. I. Brown, J. P. O. Lownsdale, I. M Parrish and R. A Frame appointed referees to partition property.

E. B Palmer vs P Kelly et al; demurrer to complaint sustained; plaintiff allowed to amend complaint.

Johan Poulsen vs City of Portland et al; decree on demurrer.

PERSONAL

Mr Donald Macleay returned from San Francisco on the Oregon yesterday afternoon.

Mr John M Dunn, of Kansas City, has located here and will engage in business.

J. L. Davidson, who a few months ago went to California for his health is much improved.

Mr Paul D Hierry, a well known newspaper man, recently of Walla Walla, but now a resident of Seattle, is in the city.

David Fitch, of D. Fitch & Co., hardware dealers, Wardner Idaho, is in the city spending a few days on business and pleasure.

Mr F. B McGovern, of Chicago, is stopping at the Esmond. Mr McGovern has heavy interests among the Columbia river canneries which he is looking after.

Its Delicacy of Flavor
And the efficacy of its action have rendered the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, immensely popular. It cleanses and tones up [illegible] be [illegible] fevers. For sale in [illegible] and $1 bottles by all druggists. Snell, Heitshu & Woodard wholesale agents.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON

There are 377 scholars enrolled in the Pendleton public school.

The Alsea country, in Benton county, is said to be rapidly settling up.

Wheat is beginning to come into town in considerable quantities, says the Arlington Times.

A number of immigrants arrived during the past week, mostly families looking for farming lands.

During the severe storms of the winter so far the government jetty has stood firm showing little sign of the fearful assaults of fierce winds and storms, says the Yaquina Post.

A man named Hammond Hansen at work for the O. R. & N. Co., had his leg broken last Wednesday by a tie slipping while engaged in hauling the wrecked engine on the track near Mosier.

Andrew Ryan's house on Fifteen river, was totally consumed by fire a few days ago, destroying everything he had except the clothes on his back. It was caused by a lighted candle being upset while he was away from the house.

Ochoco Review: A sheepherder (name unknown) and his horse were drowned in Bridge creek, near Jay Bird, in trying to ford the stream during the recent high water. The man was herding for Joe Austin. His body has not been found.

Prineville News: Inundation [illegible] of sheep over a ditch of water in the Cherry creek country of the 4th inst. Messrs B[illegible] Sturges lost 1[illegible] head. Mr [illegible] himself had charge of the band at the time and by tremendous efforts he saved many others from drowning.

Dalles Times Mountaineer: We hear of no great losses of cattle or sheep in this county thus far. All reports from Eastern Oregon indicate that the winter is over and stock is doing well. Stock have done well this winter in the neighborhood of Mitchell considering the scarcity of feed on the ranges. No losses worth mentioning.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The necessary preparations are being made to incorporate Aberdeen under the act of the last legislature.

It is reported that young Bowman who murdered his brother near Spangle last fall, has been apprehended in California, says the Cheney Sentinel.

W. B Gray has resigned the office of sheriff of Franklin county, a position he has held several years. John D. McCarthy was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The little 5 year old daughter of J. J. Jeans, living in the Steptoe vicinity, fell from a hay loft Thursday a distance of ten or fifteen feet, narrowly escaping fatal injuries about the head.

Stock men are unusually happy over the short spell of winter, says a Colville exchange. Two weeks covered the feeding season, and two thirds of the hay crop of last year remains in the stack.

The high tide Sunday is said to have been higher than for years, if not the highest ever known, says the Pacific Journal. It was four inches higher at South Bend than the high tide of last May.

Since the loss of the bark Aberdeen there is some talk among pilots and others to get the light house at Fort Canby moved from its present location to a point farther to the north on a projecting point, where it can be seen at sea when coming from the north close to the coast. It is hardly probable that the effort will succeed.

There seems to be a complete change in the management of the S. & I., and track will be laid at Colton at once, and to Genesee as soon as the weather and condition of the ground will permit, says the Garfield Enterprise. In the meantime a work train will be kept busy putting the track in shape for regular trains.

Hear the Yakima Republic: There are 2,000 square miles of the best wheat land in the world in the Big Bend country open for settlement. Think of it. Over a million and a quarter acres of arable wheat belt, 1[illegible]0 miles long, from Spokane to Waterville, and lying idle. Ponder this ye blizzard blown farmers of the frigid East and Middle West.

Saturday, says the Tacoma Ledger, a blast was exploded on Railroad street for the purpose of loosening dirt for an excavation, which resulted rather disastrously to the buildings adjoining. The chimney was knocked off of a little residence, and windows in the vicinity were shattered. Some chunks of earth were thrown through the windows of a printing office and knocked a lot of type into pi.

A while ago Frank Owen moved his paper, the Light, from Toledo, W. T., to Winlock. We notice that he is bitterly attacked by a paper published in a neighboring town. It would seem that the wide expanse of the Cowlitz and Lewis country ought to be big enough for all the brethren who dwell there, and more too. We of [illegible] long time worked in THE OREGONIAN office and was always a sprite, honest fellow.

Aberdeen Herald: Last Sunday witnessed the highest tide known at Hoquiam for the past [illegible] twenty one years, so says one of the pioneers of Chehalis county. And it [illegible] seem as though all Hoquiam had to float, there being large ponds and little lakes all over town. Water was right up to the sills of Hoquiam Mill Company's store, and five inches of water was found in the boiler room of the mill.

On Thursday evening religious services were held in the Stookey schoolhouse, west of Davenport, says the Times. Some time after the service closed the roof of the building was seen to be on fire and in a few moments the structure was a mass of smoldering ashes. Seats, desks, school supplies, etc., were entirely consumed, and the loss will be quite heavy to the people of that district. A subscription paper was passed here during the week which was liberally responded to, the funds to go toward erecting another building and supplying the necessary furniture.

Speaking of the recent gale, the Oysterville Journal says: This section was visited by a severe storm Sunday last. Wind from the south blew at the rate of sixty miles or more an hour and shook up things at a lively gait, especially the water in the bay, which rolled and leaped about in a manner that boded no good to the numerous small craft lying at anchor. The tide was the highest during the winter and came up so high that the town looked submerged. Some damage was occasioned to boats, as a number were overturned and not a few parted their fastenings and were taken bodily possession of by the mad, turbulent waters, finally to be left stretched out upon the sands or along the beach to the northward.

IDAHO

The board of health are having the city cleansed of all filth to prevent sickness, says a Lewiston paper.

Lewiston Teller: Several parties commenced hauling grain to the warehouses in this city as soon as the steamers began to run.

Jack Campbell, stock inspector, was in Hailey Thursday, says the News Miner. He says the loss of stock is not so large as it was last year at this date.

Murray paper: The migration of millions of jack rabbits from Oregon to Idaho, across the frozen waters of the Snake river, is probably a scourge upon the Egyptians to let our people go.

Some of the good people of Little Potlatch district were in town preparing to arrest a number of lawless young men who have of late been disturbing religious, social and other public meetings in the town hall, says the Moscow Mirror. The good people returned with ample means for the arrest of these lawless fellows. A fine of a few hundred will doubtless cool off the law breakers.

Judging from the reports of the chief engineers of the surveying party that spent several weeks between here and Thompson Falls last summer there is little probability of a railroad being built over the Nine-mile pass, says the Murray Record. The Prichard pass is the only practicable one for a road from Thompson Falls via Prospect creek to the north or south forks of the Coeur d'Alene river.

MINING MATTERS

The placer mines of Boise county produced last year about $500,000.

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the Gem mine, according to the Wallace Free Press.

Hydraulic miners in Southern Oregon and Northern California are now working long hours with abundance of water.

It is authentically reported that Fred Rice has sold his interest in Rock Creek for the handsome figure of $50,000, says the Stevens county Miner.

A concentrator is to be immediately built for the Sierra Nevada mines and will be put to work at the earliest possible time, says the Murray Sun.

There are three mines on the Dominion mountain working a full force of men: the Paris Belle, Portland and Old Dominion, says the Colville Miner.

Murray paper: Charles Hibbard has located 650x600 feet on the lode between the Bouton and Nashville lodes in Yreka district. He calls it the Highland Fraction.

Says an exchange: John C. Davenport, who recently made a clean up of about $30,000 in the Coeur d'Alenes has purchased some heavy interests in Rock Creek and visited Colville a few days since with a view to take machinery to the mines, which he is confident will yield a valuable return.

Mike McGowan and others have located the Pecan lode, between the Sierra Nevada and Crown point mines, says a Murray paper.

Mr A. Hexter, who arrived here Wednesday, came out as far as Camas prairie on snow shoes and was eight days in making the trip, says a Lewiston exchange. He reports all those in camp in good health and those that are working in quartz are taking out some good rock.

The five tons of quartz that was shipped by Henson & Hexter from Warrens, for George Rickard, to San Francisco, has been heard from and we learn that it yielded largely, says the Lewiston Teller. The exact amount we did not learn. It was taken from the Hawkeye lode, near the old town of Warrens.

J. S. Hunt, the placer miner from Bliss, is in town, says the Boise Statesman, and reports that during his past five years they had not lost a day on account of cold weather. The stream from which they get their water never freezes, rises or falls, and is never muddy. The mines have been paying all the time. The product therefrom is very regular and averages about $10,000 a year.

The gravel mines of Pocahontas district will commence this season's work in a few days, says the Baker City Democrat. Parties arrived from Cornucopia Friday and report the various working mines of that camp as showing up well. The Whitman Way Up and Last Chance are producing rich ore in abundance. The Cracksville company will start their mill about March 1. Prospects are ust now [illegible] during which time [illegible] start [illegible]. The hills will be full of them.

Wallace Free Press

For the past ten days the daily shipment of ore has been forty-eight tons, which could be largely increased were the cars furnished.

The contract on the Diamond Hitch will be completed about the 20th. There is good prospect of this claim developing into a high grade property.

We understand that the Granite Mining Company will very soon begin the erection of a concentrator at a point on the east fork of Nine Mile directly below their mine.

During the week ending Thursday February [illegible] the [illegible] shipped eleven cars of ore, aggregating 2[illegible] [illegible] and the Tiger four ore cars, aggregating 10 8[illegible] pounds.

There are two tunnels in the Morning mine: the upper one [illegible] feet and the lower one [illegible] feet long and a shaft [illegible] feet deep, all of which are now connected, making foul air in the Morning a thing of the past. The bottom of the shaft is in an ore body greater than its width, and there is ore all the way up to the grass roots.

Murray Record, Feb 1

According to report the Gem mine on Canyon creek is likely to be sold soon.

Good reports come from the Polaris mine on which several men have been at work all winter.

The shaft on the Belcher claim, Bald mountain, is down sixty feet, showing three feet of [illegible] ore. The ledge is four and a half feet wide between the walls.

Old settlers say this spring is very like the spring of '84. On the 14th of February then the south slope of the mountain on the north side of Main street was bare of snow, and there was but little in the gulch. Early in the winter the snow was very deep, but it disappeared early and rapidly, and rain fell almost continually for weeks.

CROP AND FRUIT NOTES

Plowing is progressing in fine shape about Spangle, W. T.

Thousands of fruit trees are now being planted in Southern Oregon.

The loss of stock in Grant county proves to be much lighter than at first reported.

Farmers are busy and much grain is being sown, says the Jacksonville Times.

Many plows are running and big crops are expected, says the East Washingtonian.

In the vicinity of Endicott, W. T., farmers are busy plowing, the frost is all out, and roads are tolerably good.

It is feared that peach trees were considerably damaged during the cold weather, says the La Grande Gazette.

Spangle Record: If the present state of the weather continues farmers will be sowing grain in a week or two.

Thomas Page, a prosperous farmer of Umatilla county, is farming about 3,500 acres in that county and has a regular bonanza.

Orchardists say we are not to have any peaches this year in this valley but abundance of apples, so says a Lewiston paper.

Grass is growing on the hill ranges, and if the mild weather continues stock men will be able to turn out their cattle soon without risk, says the Ashland Tidings.

The gardeners are getting everything in trim for the spring is upon them. Irrigating ditches are being scraped out for the flow of water from the main canals, says the Yakima Republican.

There are good prospects for considerable building this coming year both in business and dwelling houses, more than ever before in the history of Sheridan, according to an exchange.

Mrs John Newman of Roseburg had the misfortune to fall last Sunday evening while descending a few steps in the rear of her dwelling, breaking the small bone of the left leg a [illegible] above the ankle.

The railroad carpenters at work for the S. P. R. R. in the Siskiyous are expecting to be moved down to Ashland some time during March to work on the new eating house, etc., to be built here by the company.

Says a Walla Walla paper: There is some complaint that the wheat was frozen out. But the frozen area is limited. Where it was frozen the ground has been newly seeded. Good farmers declare that as good crops are obtained from February as from fall sowing.

Garfield Enterprise: Breaking and stubble plows are again at work. Though there was comparatively little fall plowing, this early start will equalize and farmers are jubilant. It is estimated that 10,000 acres of land will be broken this spring within a radius of five miles from here.

An immense area of spring wheat has been, and is being sown, says the Walla Walla Union. The weather is just suited to the work, the ground was never in better condition. It is wet for many inches in depth and more than the usual quantity of rain has fallen. The crop should be very large at harvest this [illegible].

FRIGHTFULLY SCALDED

Last Wednesday an accident happened at the farm home of John Tierney, west of Davenport, W. T., which resulted in nearly scalding a child to death, says the Times. It seems that Mrs. Tierney had accidentally spilled some grease on the floor, and had heated a bucket of water scalding hot to remove the stain. After setting the bucket on the floor her little 3 year old boy toddled backwards to it and without a second's warning sat squarely in the boiling water. His screams brought Mrs Tierney to his assistance, but not till all the skin and a portion of flesh had been scalded off the little fellow's back and legs. In some places the flesh was literally cooked. Remedies were applied and our informant states that at present the little one was resting as easy as possible under the circumstances. A few seconds longer in the boiling water would have resulted in the death of the child.

YAMHILL NOTES

McMINNVILLE, Feb 10

Mrs D. L. Cooper, of The Dalles, visited relatives here this week.

The Sheridan cavalry intend to build an armory and drill pavilion this summer.

The landmarks and lines of Dayton are to be re-established and extended this week.

Wm Bull sold 170 acres of land near North Yamhill for $40 an acre to John Bunn.

A slight political ripple is visible occasionally in different parts of the county already.

W. J. Garrison, a pioneer of '43 and one of the pillars of Yamhill county, has been sick for some time, but is getting up again.

Three more additions have been platted to Newberg recently, Deskins', Everest's and Hurley's. A Large's Judge Hurley intends putting up a store near the depot soon.

Now is the time to buy your spring medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION OF HEARING

TO THE PUBLIC: My little boy has been deaf since he was 1[illegible] months old, and was so deaf that he never learned to talk, and is now 5 years old. I had consulted a great many physicians and none could do anything for him, and said that his hearing could never be restored. As a last hope I consulted the Drs. Darrin in his case and they said that they could cure him. Now, after three treatments, the child's hearing is almost entirely restored and he seems to be dazed by the sound. Through thankfulness and gratitude to the doctors and for the sake of others that may be afflicted, I give this testimonial to the public. I can be referred to at corner Front and Vine streets, Seattle, W. T.

MRS. MELVIN [illegible]

Drs. Darrin can be consulted at [illegible] street Portland, their main office and laboratory, Seattle, W. T. [illegible] office, from 10 to 4 daily, evenings 7 to 8, consultation free.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

On Saturday the 18th inst. [illegible] Willsburg, situated on the line of the [illegible] railroad, and distant about [illegible] Portland, was invaded by an army of [illegible] about twenty in number) who had [illegible] in response to a call from County [illegible] ent C. A. Gove, for the purpose of [illegible] teachers' institute. This school is [illegible] by Mr Burnham, who met the visiting [illegible] at the train and conducted them to [illegible] house.

Among the teachers present were [illegible] the Misses Morgan, Shank, McM[illegible] Richey and Greene, and Messrs. [illegible] Miss Burnham, Sibra, McDaniels, [illegible] Vincent and Jenny.

The meeting was called to order by [illegible] dent, Mrs Gove. The first thing [illegible] gramme was the subject of arithmetic [illegible] and 5th grades, by Mr. Prentice, [illegible] short discussion on the same subject [illegible] teachers.

Mrs Gove followed with some [illegible] marks on methods of preventing [illegible] called on teachers present for a [illegible] school month. Mr Rhodes and Miss [illegible] Sellwood, report the least per cent of [illegible]

After instruction on various subjects [illegible] sent to teachers by Mrs. Gove, the [illegible] journed to partake of a bountiful [illegible] [illegible] by the kind people of the [illegible]

At 1:15 the meeting was again called [illegible] by the president, and the regular [illegible] institute resumed, after which they were [illegible] with an address by the Rev. T. L. El[illegible] and subject "The teacher must [illegible] wishes his pupil to become."

After tendering a vote of thanks to [illegible] table people of Willsburg for their [illegible] ent, also to the Rev. Mr. Eliot for [illegible] the lecture, the institute adjourned [illegible] the call of the president.

NELLIE M GREENE, Sec'y [illegible]

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

A new lodge of Masons was instituted [illegible] ay night at Dayton, W. T., with the [illegible] officers: A. Neilson, W. M.; P. W. G[illegible] W. M Riggs, J. W.; F. Agutt, [illegible] Baker, Treas.; E. H. Van Patten, [illegible] ta: ies J. D. S. H Kyger, S. S.; A. [illegible] S. Rev W Knowles, chaplain; W. [illegible] tyler.

The following officers of John A. L[illegible] G. A. R. of Garfield, W. T., were [illegible] stalled in their respective places by [illegible] A[illegible] x a few days ago: W. K. [illegible] [illegible] N. Ficus, Sr V C; Wm. W[illegible] J. A. Bix, O. D.; E. M. Giles, [illegible] Dallas, Surg; J. L. Dutton, Adj.; [illegible] maker, Chap.; S. J. Tant, Serg[illegible] Boyd, Q. S.

PRESS PITH.

How true it is that we never know [illegible] future and the merchant who never [illegible] have in store.—Puck.

"Is your father a Christian?" asked [illegible] minister. "No," replied the boy, "he [illegible] the choir."—Brooklyn Eagle.

"I suppose you don't mind a [illegible] lady who had advertised for a [illegible] no," replied the applicant, "I used to [illegible] girl."—New York Sun.

Mrs. Mulciber (reading a [illegible] George, what is this Reading strike [illegible] ciber (who seldom reads a paper)—[illegible] they are boycotting some author [illegible] cisco Post.

The hen, fool though she is [illegible] sesses in a marked degree the faculty [illegible] much out of little. Feed her corn [illegible] and she eats it by the peck.—[illegible] publican.

"If it were customary in this country [illegible] fer titles upon men who rank [illegible] what would I be?" asked a conceited [illegible] of his senior. "Baron of Ideas," was [illegible] reply.—Texas Siftings.

Customer—Have you some good [illegible] Butternut? Grocer—Yes, indeed; [illegible] rather loud. Customer—Not [illegible] butternut the doctor has ordered [illegible] quiet in the house on account of the [illegible] Judge.

It is the most wide-awake girl [illegible] thinks of filling the lamps until after [illegible] she is never so absent-minded as to [illegible] it is her afternoon off and go right [illegible] until the stars are peeping out above the [illegible] hills.—Puck.

Rich host (to poor relation)—"The [illegible] be pretty much all gone, James. [illegible] you like to have some of the dressing [illegible] relation—"That will do nicely, sir; [illegible] is any left you might give me a [illegible] the quack."—Texas Siftings.

"Are you president of the Society for [illegible] vention of Cruelty to Animals?" "[illegible] haven't time to talk to you." "[illegible] see my boy over there wearing [illegible] by sliding on a board, and I'll [illegible] give him a licking."—Lincoln Journal.

"Do you think any importance [illegible] tached to these political deals, [illegible] itles that are daily reported?" [illegible] gentleman in an elevated train. "[illegible]" replied his friend. "The only [illegible] issue to the Gothamite is the family [illegible] a Sunday."—New York Sun.

[illegible] a man—"My stars! So it [illegible] below zero in your town?" [illegible] "Yes, some thermometers said [illegible]" [illegible] "What did you do with yourselves?" "[illegible] we staid in the house and tried [illegible] how we suffered last summer when [illegible] mometer was 130 degrees above." [illegible] World.

"Full Many a Gem.
Of purest ray serene the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear," but not one that [illegible] brightly than teeth beautified and [illegible] with SOZODONT that time-honored [illegible] fort and attractiveness of the dental [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. [illegible]
W T COLEMAN & CO. Agts. [illegible]

Why Send East
WHEN YOU CAN BE SUPPLIED AT HOME [illegible]
of the Only Complete Establishment [illegible]
A. Anderson & Co.
LITHOGRAPHERS ☆ [illegible]
Blank-Book Manufacturers [illegible]
Plate Printers, [illegible] Wood and Photo-Engravers
FINE COMMERCIAL AND COLOR WORK A [illegible]
Nos. 4, 6 and 8 ALDER STREET, [illegible]
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Please Write [illegible] Samples and Prices

MATZOS!
OREGON STEAM BAKERY
THEO. H. LIEBE & CO.
The MATZOS department is [illegible] [illegible] attended to [illegible]

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF [illegible] city go to Frank Keller's [illegible]

VOL 28—NO. 8963.

[illegible]
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North [illegible]
Importers and Whole[illegible]
SOLE [illegible]
[illegible]MMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
[illegible]PER HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
Via Oregon & California R. R. and Connections.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE
California Express Trains run Daily
BETWEEN
PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO
Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS
Daily between Portland and San Francisco
EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS
On through train free of charge
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
Express Train.
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
TWO FAST TRAINS A DAY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!
Shortest Line to Chicago & All Points East
—VIA—
St. Paul and Minneapolis.
The Northern Pacific R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c.)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Second Class Sleepers (free of charge)
FROM PORTLAND TO THE EAST
See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 10 A M and 11 15 P M daily, arrive Minneapolis or St Paul at 2 P M third day.
CHAS S FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St Paul.
A D CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.
[illegible]
—AND—
Oregon Development Co's Steamship Line.
[illegible] Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.
First class Through Passenger and Freight Line from Portland and All Points in the Willamette Valley to and from San Francisco.
Willamette River Line of Steamers.
TIME SCHEDULE (Except Sundays)
SAILING DATES.
Passenger and Freight Rates Always the Lowest.
C. C. HOGUE, Act'g Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Or.
[illegible] HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., 304 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
THE TRUE
TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
[illegible] Pacific and the Atlantic.
Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe at the Lowest Rates.
C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.
E. W. McGINNIES, Seattle, W. T.
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.